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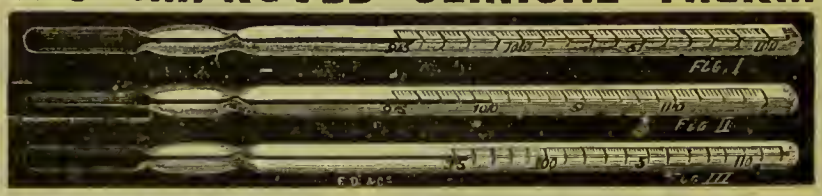

Fig. 1.
Fig. 2.
Fig. 3.

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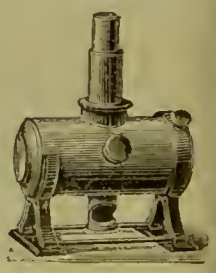

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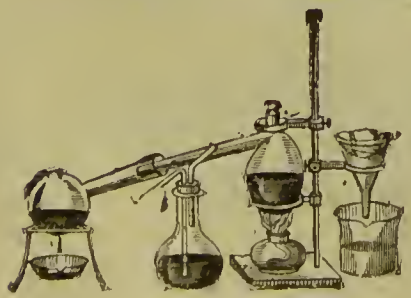

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Advertisements in this department must be paid for in advance. From this rule no deviation can be made. Insertions are charged at the rate of ½d. per word, provided the advertiser attaches his name and address, for each word of which he must also pay at the same rate; or if he pays 1d. per word his name and address will be registered and a figure attached to his advertisement. All correspondence referring to that figure must be addressed to "The Publisher of the Chemist and Druggist, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.," and the figure must be distinctly endorsed upon the envelope. Letters will then be forwarded to their proper destination. A price is counted as one word, as *e.g.*, £1 10*s.* 6*d.*

DEPOSIT OF MONEY.—In order to ensure safety we offer the following system:—The purchaser of anything advertised in the Exchange Column may remit the amount to us, accompanied by a commission of 6*d.* if the amount is £3 or under; and 1*s.* if over that sum. We acknowledge receipt of deposit to both parties, and hold the money until we are satisfied that either the goods are returned to their original owner or the purchase is completed.

Postal orders and cheques sent as deposit must be made payable to Edward Halse, and crossed "Martin's Bank (Limited)."

FOR DISPOSAL.

Proprietary Articles.

Offers wanted, 2*s.* 9*d.*, 4*s.* 6*d.* Moonseed bitters, pills, and ointment. Clarke, Chemist, Croydon.

Educational.

Good microscope, 2 objectives, condenser, eyepiece, 2 reflectors; nearly new; 2*l.*, or useful exchange. Burge, Lower William Street, St. John's Wood.

Formulæ.

To extract teeth, painless, best, and cheapest formula, price 2*s.* 6*d.* "Ferri," 312 Spring View, Lower Ince, Wigan.

Recipe for making finest brass polish on earth, no acid used, post free 1*s.* Seymour Pollock, 312 Vauxhall Bridge Road, London.

Drugs and Chemicals.

An assortment of essential oils, including a 1-oz. original of otto, flower-pomades, &c., and about 1 gall. of various perfumes suitable to commence a perfume trade with, value over 12*l.*; take 6*l.* cash or offer; will give in a few good recipes; owner going abroad. C. F. J., Office of The Chemist and Druggist, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

Shop Fittings.

Dispensing counter, second-hand, 7 feet long, Spanish mahogany, mirror top, price 7*l.* E. Bentley & Son, 14 Tabernacle Street, London, E.C.

Shop-fittings, second-hand, equal to new, for sale (great bargains), comprising drawers, counters, dispensing-screen, glass wall and counter cases, desks, bottles, and every requisite for fitting up a shop. Philip Josephs, 54 Old Street, Goswell Road, London, E.C.

Job lines.—Pestles and mortars, No. 0 to 12, 1*s.* to 9*s.* each; pill-machines, 12*s.*; leech-jars, 4*s.* and 6*s.*; pear-shape carboys, 2-gall. 5*s.*, 3-gall. 7*s.*, 6 gall. 15*s.*, 8-gall. swan-neck on stand, 63*s.* each; shop-rounds, 8*s.* dozen; double three-tier glass stand, 4 ft. long, 60*s.*; single ditto, 15*s*; blue ointment-jars, 4-lb 15*s.*, 2-lb. 12*s.*, 1-lb. 9*s.*, ½-lb. 6*s.* dozen; white ditto, 2*s*, 4*s*, 6*s.*, 8*s.* dozen. Natali, 40 Gray's Inn Road, Holborn, London.

New.—Quart blue syrups, 11*s.* per doz; pint ditto, 7*s.* per doz.; pint patent oil-bottles, japanned caps, 1*s.* 4*d.* each; a few dozen 60 oz. and 4-oz. stoppered rounds, and blue stoppered rounds and others; 1 6 gall. globe, 12*s.*; drug drawers; counter-drawers; large plain specie-jars and glass covers; 5 specie-jars, 15 in. high, with gilt metal covers, 8½ in. diameter, 6*s.* each; brown stone jars, japanned covers; new mahogany desks with glass cases, 42*s.*; 10-in marble mortar and pestle, 10*s.* W. Hawke & Son, Wild Court, Great Wild Street, London.

Maw's plate-glass upright show-case, as fig. 13, page 293, in good condition, with tared glass shelves made by them to order, price 4*l.* Corlis, 30 South Street, Worthing.

Second-hand mahogany-top counters, plate-glass cases in front, 11 ft. 6 in. long, 2 ft. wide, equal to new, 9*l.*; mahogany dispensing-screen and counter, 4 ft. 6 in. long, 5*l.*; 8 ft. run of mahogany wall-fittings, drawers, shelving, cornice and lockers, glass knobs and labels, 10*l.* Natali, 40 Gray's Inn Road, Holborn, London.

Miscellaneous.

Six 25 lb. jars run honey, beautiful colour, 6*d.* per lb.; 8 7-lb. boxes sulphur tablets, 9*d.* per lb.; 20 lbs. Barbadoes aloes, 8*d.* per lb. Johnson, Chemist, Godalming.

Burroughs Wellcome's Enterprise Tincture Press; offers, or will exchange for camera and lens. Hawkes, 94 St. Mary's Road, Walthamstow.

Fig. B, Pindar's pill-machine with No. 3 piping press and rollers, for 3, 4, and 5 grain pills, in good condition, cost 13*l.* 5*s.*, will take 10*l.* At 13 Oxford Hill, Norwich.

WANTED.

Wills's "Postal Minor Lectures" (latest). Price to Cooper, Chemist, Cockermouth.

Complete volumes of *Chemist and Druggist* before year 1890. Apply, H., Heath Cottage, Woburn Sands.

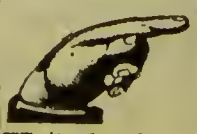
An outside lamp, dentist's chair, gas apparatus and dental engine, and neat show-case for door. Hawkes, 94 St. Mary's Road, Walthamstow.

Look!

We thank our Customers for the patronage so kindly bestowed upon us, and beg to remind them they will find us ever ready to place the resources of our office at their disposal.

BOWERS BROTHERS, Printers
89, Blackfriars Road, and
85, Canterbury Road, Brixton, S.E.

Important Features.



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NOVELTIES IN PAPER.
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ORIGINAL IDEAS.
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CHEAPNESS.

Write for Estimates & Specimens.

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WHAT APPEALS MORE PERSUASIVELY?

Bowers Brothers, Blackfriars, London, S.E.

CORN PLASTERS.

JOHNSON & JOHNSON.

WHITE FELT CORN PLASTERS.

JOHNSON & JOHNSON.

Particular attention is drawn to the quality and whiteness of the felt used in our Corn and Bunion Plasters. They will not curl at the edges and thus become useless.

In 6*d*. boxes, round or oval, Thin, 2/8 per dozen boxes.

In 6*d*. boxes, round or oval, Thick 2/10 per dozen boxes

The advantage of the 6*d*. box is that you are enabled to sell twelve Plasters to a customer where you would only sell one if packed loose.

RED CROSS CORN PLASTERS.

JOHNSON & JOHNSON.

White felt. Rubber base. Adhere without heat or moisture.

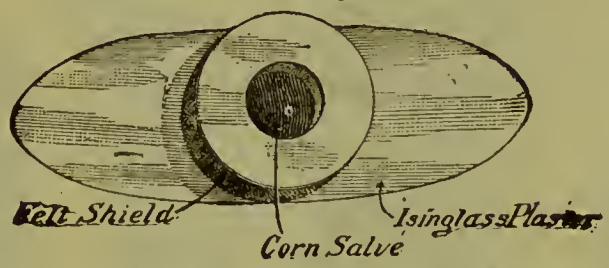
Conform readily to the part to which they are applied.

Always soft and pliable and comfortable to the foot.

In 6*d* boxes, 3/9 per dozen.

LONDON CORN PLASTERS.

JOHNSON & JOHNSON.



Briefly described as follows:—The centre is a piece of Salicylic Plaster Mass (40 per cent.), which is placed over the corn.

Around this is a corn shield which prevents pressure from the boot, and the Salicylic from going beyond and injuring the flesh.

The whole is kept in position by means of a strip of adhesive plaster on the back.

SALEABLE

BECAUSE

SENSIBLE.

Packed in 6*d*. and 1*s*. boxes. Sample dozen mailed to any chemist's address on receipt of 3/6 for the 6*d*. size, or 6/6 for the 1/- size.

ARNICATED FELT CORN PLASTERS.

JOHNSON & JOHNSON.

These possess the same advantages as the white, in addition to which a percentage of arnica is added to the adhesive material used, in many cases a great advantage.

In 6*d*. boxes, round or oval, Thin, 2/8 per dozen boxes.

In 6*d*. boxes, round or oval, Thick, 2/10 per dozen boxes.

BELLADONNA CORN PLASTERS.

JOHNSON & JOHNSON.

Same as "Red Cross," with the addition of Belladonna to the base.

Where pain is experienced, they will be found to have a soothing effect.

In 6*d* boxes, 3/9 per dozen.

EMP. SALICYLIC AND CANNABIS INDICA.

(Salicylic Acid 20 per cent. Cannabis Indica 25 per cent.)

EMP. SALICYLIC 40 per Cent. EMP. SALICYLIC 25 per Cent.

These are prepared with rubber base, so that they adhere without heat or moisture. Are spread on strong cotton cloth. In yard rolls 7 in. wide Chemists can cut to any size required. *We specially recommend our Salicylic and Cannabis Indica as a Corn Plaster.*

IN ORDERING FROM THE WHOLESALE TRADE PLEASE SPECIFY JOHNSON & JOHNSON.

JOHNSON & JOHNSON, LTD., 1 & 2 AUSTRALIAN AVENUE, LONDON, E.C.

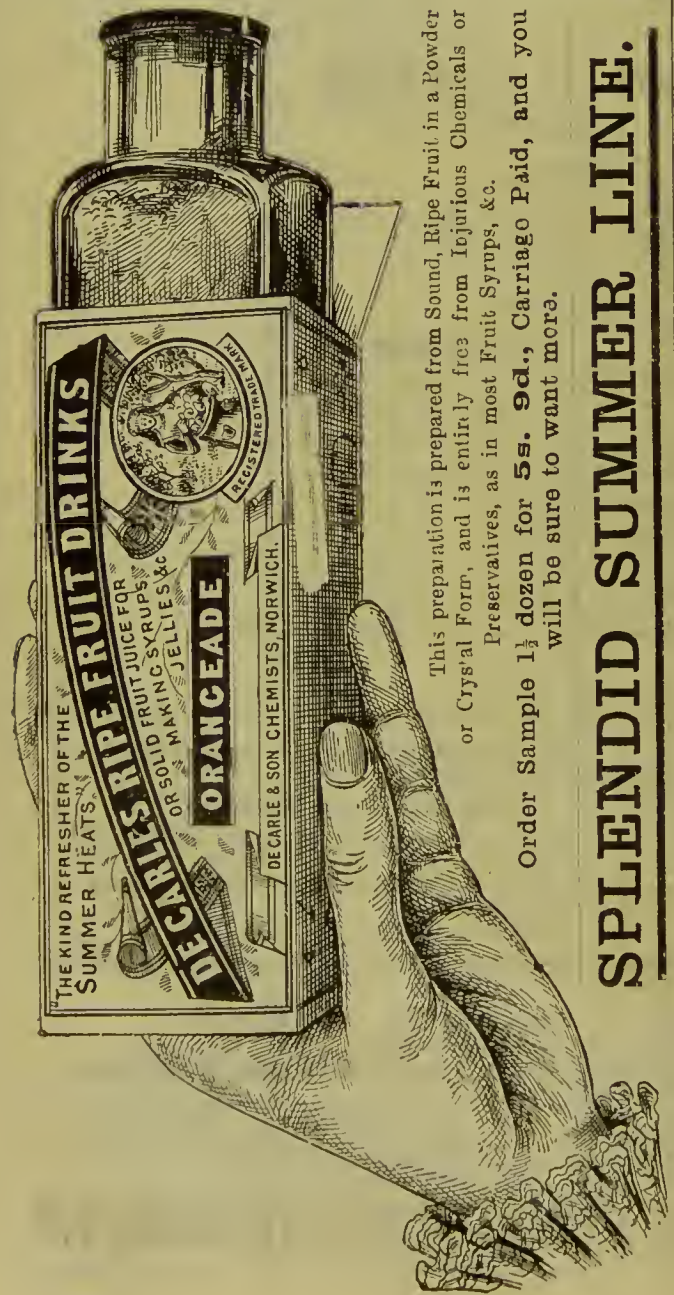
One Packet makes 1¼ pints of Superb FRUIT SYRUP by simple addition of Sugar and Water.

RETAIL PRICE 5D.

FLAVOURS ARE—
LEMON, ORANGE, RASPBERRY, LIME FRUIT, STRAWBERRY, CHERRY, &c.

Attractively got up Handbills, Show Cards, &c.

DE CARLE & SON,
Manufacturing Chemists,
NORWICH.



This preparation is prepared from Sound, Ripe Fruit in a Powder or Crystal Form, and is entirely free from Injurious Chemicals or Preservatives, as in most Fruit Syrups, &c.

Order Sample 1½ dozen for 5s. 9d., Carriage Paid, and you will be sure to want more.

SPLENDID SUMMER LINE.

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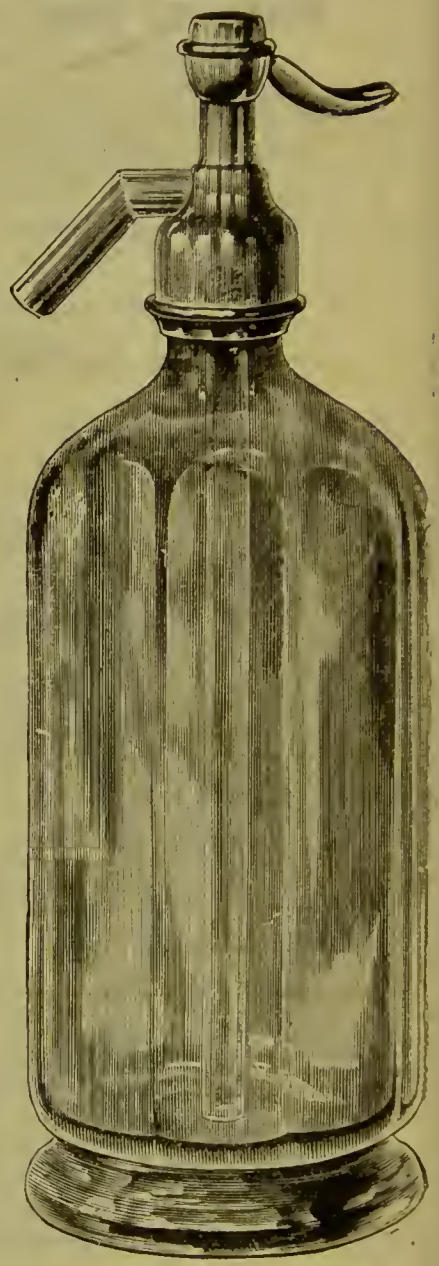
PATENTEES OF THE
OCTAGONAL SYPHON



The "Octagonal" is externally similar to the ordinary Syphon, the interior being blown of an octagonal shape by a new patent process.

Gives a most brilliant and sparkling appearance to the contents, and can resist double the pressure of ordinary Vases. Greatly recommend our new tint, "AZURE BLUE," which is the best tint for Syphon Vases.

"Ordinary" SYPHONS supplied to the Trade at the very lowest quotation.

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THE MOST PERFECT MEAT PREPARATIONS FOR INVALIDS.

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VIKING PURE BEEF TEA.
(Concentrated).

VIKING INVALID TURTLE SOUP.

VIKING MEAT LOZENGES.

VIKING "LIEBIG'S" EXTRACT.

VIKING TURTLE CONSOMMÉ
(Clear Soup).

The British Medical Journal says:
"The Preparations of this Company are pure and of very high quality."

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[1]

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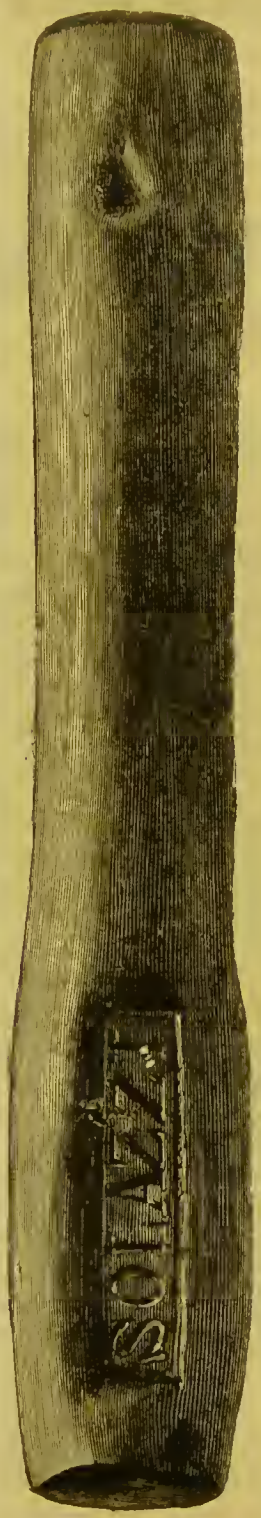

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EIGHT PRIZE MEDALS AWARDED.

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YORKSHIRE RELISH.

Most Delicious Sauce in the World. Bottles, 6d., 1s., and 2s. each.

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The Best in the World. 1d. Packets; 6d., 1s., 2s., and 5s. Tins.

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One 6d. Tin is equal to 25 eggs. In 1d. Packets; 6d., 1s., and 5s. Tins.

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Delicious Custards without Eggs. In Boxes, 2d., 6d., and 1s. each

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Delicious Blancmange in a Few Minutes. Boxes, 6d. and 1s. each.

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Makes the Best Ginger-Beer. Packets, 3d. and 6d.

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A Rich and Lasting Perfume. Bottles, 1s., 2s., and 5s. each.

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For Polishing and Cleaning all Metals. Boxes, 6d., 1s., and 2s.

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Make a Delicious and Nutritious Jelly. In ½-pint, 1-pint and Quart Boxes, 3d., 6d., and 1s. each.

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The Chemist and Druggist SUPPLEMENT

Businesses Wanted.
Businesses for Disposal.
Premises to Let.
Auction Sales.

SATURDAY, JUNE 11, 1892.

Partnerships.
Situations Vacant.
Situations Wanted.
Miscellaneous.

A Copy of this Supplement is inserted in every number issued of "The Chemist & Druggist."

PLEASE NOTE.

ADVERTISEMENTS for this Supplement must be received at the Office, 42 Cannon Street, E.C., not later than **5 o'clock on Thursday Evenings,** for insertion in the current week's issue.

Advertisements must be prepaid. Remittances by post may be made in stamps, or by postal order made payable to "EDWARD HALSE," and crossed MARTIN'S BANK (LIMITED). To ensure prompt attention address all communications, endorsed "Supplement," to The PUBLISHER of "THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST."

OFFICES: 42 CANNON STREET, LONDON, E.C.

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1.—**LONDON, N.W.**—Retail and Dispensing, of good class; returns over £800 yearly, with a good appointment attached; well-fitted shop, and good stock; large house, private entrance; about £700 required.

2.—**LONDON.**—Thickly populated locality; old-established well-known Business; held by vendor many years; has been conducted by an assistant for years past; well-fitted shop, good stock, &c.; returns over £1,300; about £1,250 required.

3.—**LONDON (South).**—Very old-established well-known Business; held by vendor many years; receipts at present about £550 yearly; capable of being much increased; good house attached; vendor retiring, will accept valuation of stock and fixtures

4.—**LONDON, N.**—Good ready-money locality; Retail and Dispensing Business; returns at present over £500 yearly; increasing; well-fitted shop and good stock; large 9-roomed house with private entrance; about £500 required.

5.—**SOUTH COAST.**—Fashionable town; good-class Family Retail; returns under management about £400, *with good profits*; well-fitted shop; about £150 required; worth attention.

6.—**KENT (Seaside).**—Season just commencing; Dispensing and Retail; very good class; returns £700 yearly. *good profits*; full prices; good house and warehouse; price to an immediate purchaser, £530.

7.—**HANTS**—Suburb of a fashionable watering-place; good-class Business; returns at present at the rate of £1,000 yearly, *with good profits*; well-fitted shop and good stock; about £650 required.

8.—**CORNWALL.**—Good-class Retail and Dispensing; returns £900, with nearly £400 *net profits*; double-fronted shop, good large house, small garden; terms £250 goodwill and valuation of stock and fixtures.

9.—**HANTS.**—Fashionable locality.—Good-class Retail and Dispensing Business; returns nearly £600 yearly; handsomely-fitted shop, and good stock; large garden and greenhouse, &c.; about £540 required; worth attention.

10.—**STAFFS.**—Mixed Country Retail Dispensing and Prescribing Business; no heavy trade; held by vendor 15 years; well-fitted shop and good stock; the business can be much increased; about £350 required; population 8,000 to 10,000; no opposition within two miles.

11.—**LIVERPOOL.**—Light Retail and Dispensing Business; returns £300 yearly, *with good profits*; double-fronted shop and good stock; shop fitted in mahogany; good 7-roomed house, bath room, &c.; about £200 required.

12.—**NORFOLK.**—Good-class Country Business, steadily increasing; returns at present at the rate of £1,400 yearly; good house, &c.; about £1,200 required.

13.—**BIRMINGHAM.**—Old-established Business, situate in a main street; returns from good-class trade about £700 yearly; well-fitted shop and good stock; about £480 required.

14.—**BUCKS.**—Attractive locality; very old-established Family Business (mixed); returns about £1,250 yearly, *with good profits*; large house, and good shop attached; terms required, small premium and valuation of stock and fixtures.

Particulars of any of the above will be furnished on application.

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F. J. BRETT is prepared to estimate or to value entire stocks as they stand with little or no inconvenience to ordinary business, and has repeatedly done so with entire satisfaction to those adopting this mode.

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£2,000 returns; MIDLANDS.—General Retail, with Local Wholesale; pleasant town; price about £1,000.

£1,000 returns; KENT.—Light Retail, with good specialities; price £800.

£1,500 (over) returns; YORKS.—General Retail, Prescribing, and own preparations; agency (no trouble) nearly pays rent; goodwill £150; stock, &c., valuation about £700.

£630 returns; BORDERS OF WALES.—Profitable unopposed Retail; net profit £250; good house; rent £23; long lease; price £450.

MESSRS. BERDOE & CO.

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VALUATIONS and TRANSFERS conducted in any part of the United Kingdom. Over twenty years' practical experience.

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2.—**SOUTH COAST.**—Retail and Dispensing Business; returns £700, producing a net profit of £300; large house; low rent; good position; satisfactory reasons for selling; price £550.

3.—**EAST COAST.**—First-class Retail and Dispensing Business, conducted solely under management; returns £600; exceptionally good opportunity; can easily be doubled; price £400, or valuation.

4.—**KENT.**—First-class residential locality; Retail and Dispensing Business, with two good agencies; returns £750; net profit £350; price £550; owner retiring; same hands 25 years.

5.—**SURREY.**—Light Retail and Dispensing Business; returns £600 under indifferent management; good position in market town; slight opposition; good house and garden; price £400.

6.—**YORKSHIRE.**—Good town; Retail, Dispensing, and Prescribing Business; in same hands many years; returns £1,000 under management; low rent; good house; price £700 or offer.

7.—**LANCASHIRE.**—Good-class Retail, Dispensing and Prescribing Business; returns £522; low rent; good house; will be sold at valuation of stock and fixtures, about £400.

8.—**WEST OF ENGLAND.**—Light Retail, Dispensing, and Prescribing Business; capable of considerable increase; present returns £600; rent £28; good house; well fitted and stocked shop; price £350.

9.—**SURREY.**—Forty minutes from town; good-class Retail, Dispensing, and Prescribing; returns about £750; profits above the average; good house, low rent; price £630; personally investigated.

10.—**SUFFOLK.**—Unopposed Retail and Prescribing Business; returns £500; net profit £240; rent £12; nice house with garden; cause of sale, purchased larger concern; price £350.

11.—**LONDON, W.**—Light Retail and Dispensing Business; returns £650; situated in main road; owner being in bad health is prepared to make sacrifice, and will accept £250.

Particulars of the above and others sent free on application.

Messrs. Berdoe & Co., 30 Jewry Street, Aldgate, E.C.

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3s. 6d. for fifty words; 6d. for every 10 words beyond.

EXCELLENT Chemist and Druggist Business for sale in populous locality in Aberdeen. For particulars, apply to 70/6, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

IN best position, market-place of small town, Midlands; good house, garden, and warehouse; returns about £:50; rent £30; price £150; open to offer. "Statim," Hearon & Co., 38 Southwark Street, London, S.E.

LONDON (Northern Suburb).—Genuine Retail; returns about £300; could be easily doubled by a principal; good house; rent £40, on lease; price £225; part of purchase may remain. X., Mr. Penting, 40 Aldersgate Street, E.C.

FOR Sale, a first-class Chemist's Business, in a prosperous Yorkshire town; population 8,000 to 9,000, and good district; very little opposition; turnover about £2,500 (about £500 wholesale); price £1,500, or valuation and goodwill. Apply, W., c/o Hirst, Brooke & Hirst, Leeds.

Messrs. CROCKER & CO.

Trade Valuers, Transfer Agents, and Accountants,

15 WALBROOK, E.C.

HANTS (Death vacancy).—Dispensing and Prescribing Business returns £400; price, valuation.

MIDLANDS.—Old-established good-class Country Retail, Prescribing, and Dispensing trade; returns £800; net profit £300; price £650.

DEVONSHIRE.—Country Retail, unopposed; returns £550; rent £16; price £350.

LANCASHIRE.—Unopposed Country Retail and Dispensing; a little heavy; returns £700; rent £20; price £350; net profit £270.

SOUTH COAST.—First-class Dispensing in fashionable resort; returns £650; price £550; recommended to a pushing man.

SOUTH WALES.—Retail, Dispensing, and Prescribing trade; returns £680; price £450, or valuation.

INLAND HEALTH RESORT.—First-class Dispensing Business at full prices; returns about £800; price, valuation.

HOME COUNTY.—Good-class Dispensing trade, in best part of pretty market town; returns £600; price £550; worth attention.

KENT. Light Retail and Dispensing and Prescribing; in improving neighbourhood; rent £37; price £450.

BERKSHIRE (Death vacancy).—Country Retail and Dispensing trade; returns under management £700; price £450, or offer.

SURREY.—Light Retail and Dispensing; returns £800; price £650 good house; handsome pharmacy; agency pays rent.

LINCOLNSHIRE.—Good-class Retail Business; old-established; good house, valuable lease; returns £750; price £500, or valuation.

LONDON, E. (Death vacancy).—Profitable Prescribing Trade; returns £9 weekly; price £300; desirable investment.

LONDON, W.—First-class Retail and Dispensing; main thoroughfare; returns £850; price £800, to include valuable lease.

LONDON, N.—Light Retail, Dispensing, and Prescribing; returns about £800; price £450; very handsome pharmacy.

LANCASHIRE.—Light Retail and Dispensing trade, with Post-office; established 35 years; returns £500; price £350, or valuation.

YORKSHIRE.—Light Retail and Prescribing trade, a little mixed; returns £600; low rent; price £325.

LONDON, S.W.—Good-class Dispensing in main road; returns £550, very profitable; price £450; well recommended.

LONDON, S.E.—Family trade; returns £500, and rapidly increasing; price £450; good house, handsome pharmacy; low rent.

NO CHARGE TO PURCHASERS.

VALUATIONS A SPECIALITY. TERMS ON APPLICATION.

BUSINESSES FOR DISPOSAL—Continued.

RARE opportunity for a qualified man.—A Light Retail and Prescribing Business, with post office attached; situated London, S.E.; takings £430; post office pays rent and taxes; price £140, £40 down and remainder £1 weekly. Address, "Cera," 52 St. Donatt's Road, New Cross, S.E.

LINCOLNSHIRE (old-established).—Price £220; General Light Retail and Prescribing Business; several own Proprietaries; good fixtures, and good position; returns £300; has and can do £15 per week. Address, A. B., Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

LANCASHIRE.—General Family, Retail, and Prescribing Business, capital position in the main thoroughfare of a populous neighbourhood; established over 30 years; no reasonable offer refused; satisfactory reasons and all particulars on application. T. Shackleton, Chemist, Accrington.

CHEMIST'S Business for disposal in Berkshire market town; old-established, genuine concern; Prescribing, Dispensing, and usual Retail, and Horse and Cattle Medicines; returns about £700; price £350; great scope for increase. J. P., Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

£300.—RETAIL and Prescribing Business, with Medicine Chest trade, in good main road at Poplar; returns about £700, good profits; shop is well-fitted and stocked; good house, low rent, on lease; selling through illness; price £300; only requires seeing. Address, "Poplar," Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

STAFFS.—Genuine unopposed Retail, Dispensing, and Prescribing, in a rising neighbourhood; bold plate-glass fronted shop; main thoroughfare; satisfactory reasons for disposal; rent £17; returns £500, increasing; price £350 to an immediate purchaser. "Pharmacist," c/o Wyleys (Limited), Coventry.

LONDON, Holloway, N. Dispensing and Prescribing; good position in main thoroughfare; good house, well fitted and stocked shop; low rental; returns £760; lease valuable; price £425; every investigation allowed; full particulars. Address, D. P. Stevens, c/o Balss Bros. & Co., Jewry Street, E.C.

IMMEDIATE disposal, Light Retail, Prescribing, and Dispensing Business; returns £300; exceptional profit, capable of increase; mahogany fittings, and well stocked; every investigation allowed to bona-fide applicants; price £180, or offer; good opening for Dentistry. Morris, Chemist, 117 Hessle Road, Hull.

SITUATIONS OPEN—Continued.

MANUFACTURING Perfumer wanted (practical) to take charge of room. Address, Ayrton & Saunders, Liverpool.

A QUALIFIED Assistant, to manage a branch. Apply, Thos Metcrindle, opposite White Hart Lane, Tottenham, London, N.

WANTED, immediately, Locum-Tenens, qualified, for temporary engagement in London. Apply to G. Newcombe, Taunton.

WANTED, at once, an Assistant, capable of taking charge of a Drug Store in connection with a grocery business. Full particulars to H. Marlbet, Totland Bay, I.W.

FOR end of June, Assistant required in first-class Cash business; must be good Dispenser; qualified preferred; indoors; reasonable hours. Apply, with usual particulars, Bishop's Drug Store, Sandgate Road, Folkestone.

QUALIFIED Manager wanted for a Branch shop; must be single, and well acquainted with general country trade. Apply, with photo, stating age, height, and experience, to E. J. Kitson, The City Drug Stores, Worcester.

A COMPETENT and Reliable Assistant; qualified; good Salesman and Prescriber essential: liberal terms to a conscientious man desiring a permanency, eventually to take management. Apply personally (if by letter, particulars of experience, salary, age, height, photo) to Ralph Hall, 552 Kingsland Road.

A QUALIFIED Assistant; aged 25; a pushing, energetic, gentlemanly business man; must be able to take charge of new Branch establishment when required; not to manage; shop newly fitted; business mixed; exceptionally good references essential. State salary (outdoor), Gibson, Burton-on-Trent.

SEASIDE.—In a Light Retail and Dispensing business, an experienced Assistant (qualified) accustomed to brisk trade; three kept; a man seeking an advantageous permanency will find this worth attention. Apply, with photo if convenient, to W. L., care of Messrs. Wright, Layman & Umney, 50 Southwark Street, S.E.

AN Assistant, qualified, not under 23, who must be a reliable Dispenser, accustomed to first-class Retail, and have unexceptionable references; one only kept; indoors; a permanency. Address, with all particulars as to salary, height experience, &c., enclosing carte, to C. Weston, Pharmaceutical Chemist, Ventnor, Isle of Wight.

QUALIFIED Assistant wanted for high class cash business; must be gentlemanly, active, industrious, and of good business habits; married preferred, liberal terms to a good man. Apply, stating age, qualification, experience, references, and send photo to The Southern Drug Co. (Lim.), 182 High Street, Southampton.

WANTED, qualified Assistant, aged 30, unmarried, as Manager for drug company in Shanghai; must have knowledge of aërated waters manufacture, and be able to undertake any ordinary analysis; good salary offered; 3 or 5 years' engagement. Apply, stating age and experience, enclosing testimonials and giving references, to X. Y. Z., c/o Duncan, Flockhart, & Co., Edinburgh.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

1s. for twelve words; 6d. for every six words beyond.

LOCUM, Trinity Square, Llandudno, disengaged until June 21.

JUNIOR (20½); 5 years' experience; 5 ft. 7 in. Comrie, Lorne Villa, Crieff.

JUNIOR (21); London, 4 years' experience. D. Evans, 9 Catherine Street, Carmarthen.

ASSISTANT (23); married; good experience. "Chemicus," 50 Nelson Road, Hastings.

IMPROVER (19); 5 years' experience; good references. Foster 1 Spital Street, Dartford.

ASSISTANT; outdoors; qualified; good references. H. Dring, Cranlon Par, Wymondham.

ASSISTANT, in Cardiff or South Wales, with view to purchase "Major," Moofa-Bach, Kidwelly.

ASSISTANT; Hall and Minor qualifications; good reference. "Chemist," 4 Penderfield Road, Wakefield.

ASSISTANT; part time; outdoors; abstainer. "Alpha," 10 Cross Street, Waterloo Road, Lambeth.

LOCUM or Assistant; qualified; disengaged; low terms. B. C., 56 Adolphus Street, Deptford, London.

WHOLESALE. Situation wanted; 12 years' retail experience. Campbell 30 Renfrew Street, Glasgow.

ASSISTANT; aged 25; good references; outdoors. J. Street, 58 Catherine Road, Pitsmoor, Sheffield.

ASSISTANT, Branch Manager, Locum-Tenens, or Dispenser. "Minor," 65 Battersea Park Road, London, S.W.

LOCUM-TENENS or Branch Manager; Family or Agricultural business; registered. 58 English Street, Hull.

LOCUM-TENENS; Major; aged 38; any class business. "Pharmacist," 93 North Marine Road, Scarborough.

LOCUM or Manager, with view to purchase; 37; married; references. "Associate," 14 Preston Street, Kirkham, Lane.

MANAGER or Senior; qualified; good Prescriber; outdoors; good references. "Minor," 37 High Street, Leamington.

OUTDOOR; first-class experience; 6½ years' London references; height 5 ft. 10 in.; aged 22. W. D., 18 Sotheby Road, Highbury.

AS Dispenser to Surgeon, or otherwise; experienced; good references; North or Midland preferred. "Alpha," 74 Lee St., Kidderminster.

DISPENSER; aged 28; temporary or permanent; visiting midwifery if required, sober and reliable. "Fieldes," 185 Peckham Rye, S.E.

MANAGER or otherwise, outdoors; permanency; qualified; over 20 years good experience. M. S. G., 20 Market Street, Eckington, Derbyshire.

STUDENT seeks engagement at the Dispensing Counter for 2 or 3 evenings every week, N. or West End preferred. Apply, J. J., 33 King square, E.C.

JUNIOR in good Dispensing business; 5½ years' experience, part branch manager; unqualified. Greenwood, Brook Top, Mytholmroyd, via Manchester.

OUTDOOR; good Extractor, Prescriber, Dispenser; trustworthy; excellent references; tall; unqualified; used to management. "Fraternity," 27 High Street, Chelmsford.

MANAGER, or otherwise; permanency; qualified; over 20 years' good experience; successful as Branch Manager. W. S. Jones, Springfield House, Rhiwderin, Newport, Mon.

LOCUM-TENENS, during absence or otherwise; town and country experience; qualified; steady and reliable; highest references. "Extractor," 23 Florence Road, London, S.E.

ASSISTANT or Surgeon's Dispenser (latter preferred); aged 30; tall and energetic; highest references; disengaged June 18th. "Chemicus," 58 Blessington Road, Anfield, Liverpool.

ASSISTANT (24); 8 years' experience; disengaged; in good Dispensing business; town or country; unqualified. "Student," Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

WHOLESALE.—Advertiser (has had 7 years' practical experience in Retail, 8 years' Wholesale) desires permanent engagement as Manager in Wet or Dry department. "Alpha," 30 Richmond Terrace, Charles Street, Hull.

TRAVELLER, calling upon Chemists Warwickshire, Staffordshire, Shropshire, and Cheshire, seeks auxiliary Agency. Address, P. C. F., 24 Montague Place Shrewsbury.

WHOLESALE.—Required, situation as Clerk or otherwise; 7 years' experience in Wholesale and Retail; highest references. 70/12 Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

LOCUM-TENENS.—Disengaged for few weeks, prior to going into business; within easy reach of London; 17 years best experience, principally West End. Apply, "Qualified," 532 Kingsland Road, N.E.

MAJOR open for temporary or permanent engagement; experienced in good-class Retail and Store trade; good salesman; excellent testimonials. "Major," Trevowan Cottage, Pulross Road, Brixton, S.W.

ADVERTISER, aged 24, with over 9 years' Retail experience, desires entering Wholesale establishment; London preferred; Wet or Dry department. For further particulars please address, R., Tynycelyn, Llanbedr, Merionethshire.

JUNIOR Assistantship, at once, in first-class Retail and Dispensing business; 5 years' good experience in quick retail; satisfactory reference from employer; aged 20½ years; height 5 ft. 9 in.; energetic and obliging. W. B., c/o Mr. Coverdale, Chemist, York.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Continued.

LOCUM-TENENS, aged 25; disengaged; good Extractor. 2 Horton Street, Lewisham.

AS Locum; aged 38; abstainer; disengaged. "Chemicus," 3 Woburn Place, Russell Square, W.

JUNIOR (20): 5 years' experience; height 5 ft. 10 in. W. W., 16 Calverley Road, Tunbridge Wells.

LOCUM-TENENS, qualified, long experience, desires engagements. "Chemist," 8 Church Street, Salisbury.

MANAGER; married; qualified; 28; experienced; disengaged. "Medicus," 89 Warwick Road, London, W.

ASSISTANT; aged 30; married; good references; Prescriber and Dispenser. "Delta," Boothstown, Manchester.

TEMPORARY; disengaged; moderate terms; qualified and registered Dentist. 73 Shakespeare Road, South Hornsey.

ENGAGEMENT July 9; part-time, 12 to 5: till then North district. B., Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

BRANCH Manager; qualified; well up Retail, Prescribing; registered Dentist; moderate terms; permanency. 10 Church Road, Stoke Newington, N.

TEMPORARY or Manager; qualified; disengaged. G. E., 178 Kensington Park Road, W.

ASSISTANT; good Prescriber, Dispenser, Tooth-extractor; married; aged 28; height 5 ft. 7 in.; unqualified. "Cetaceum," 50 Fore Street, E.C.

WHOLESALE Drug Trade. Wanted, position as Invoice Clerk; aged 21; fair knowledge of Latin; London, City preferred. Apply, B., c/o Jones, Post Office, Clapton.

TO Veterinary Surgeons and Chemists.—Chemist's Son, accustomed to Retail and Dispensing, and having passed his final Theoretical Exam. for Veterinary Surgeon, requires situation in good-class town or country practice; not afraid of work; excellent references. 67 8, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

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Special charges are made for Advertisements under this heading which can be obtained on application.

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SECOND ASSISTANT to the Lecturers at the Royal Artillery College (20–25), 22nd June.

The date specified is the latest at which applications can be received. They must be made on forms to be obtained, with particulars, from the Secretary, Civil Service Commission, London, S.W.

THE CHEMIST & DRUGGIST

THIRTY-FOURTH YEAR OF PUBLICATION.

Recognised and Read throughout the Civilised World as THE ORGAN OF THE BRITISH DRUG TRADE.

ANNUAL SUMMER ISSUE

JULY 30, 1892,

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Can be received for and stitched with this number of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST as Supplements. No similar opportunity of **effectively and economically** distributing a circular to the Trade will be offered this year.

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Each page must be headed "Supplement to The Chemist and Druggist, July 30, 1892."

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Printed by SPOTTISWOODE & Co., New-street Square; and Published at the Office, 42 Cannon Street, in the City of London.—*June* 11, 1892.

SEASON 1892.

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AERATED WATERS and BEVERAGES. Specially prepared for a first-class Family Trade. Chemists who have not hitherto sold these Waters are solicited to apply for Prices and Terms. Trade Lists, sample Counter Bills, and Analytical Reports will be sent on application. JEWSBURY & BROWN Pay Carriage on Waters and Returned Empties.

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ÆSCULAP, CARLSBAD, CARLSBAD SALTS, LA-BOURBOULE, ROSBACH, VALS, &c., &c.

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	Bots.	½ Bots	Bottles.		½ Bottles.			Bots.	½ Bots	Bottles.		½ Bottles.	
Æsculap	15/	12/	25	30/	50	50/	Levico	..	15/	..	..	..	..
Apollinaris	6/3	5/	50	25/	100	39/	Pullna	12/	8/	40	36/	40	25/
Bourboule (La)	11/	..	50	42/	..	..	Roisdorf	6/	..	50	25/		..
Carlsbad	12/	..	50	46/	..	..	Rosbach	6/	5/	50	24/	100	36/
Condal	..	14/	..	..	50	56/	Royat	9/		50	34/		..
Contrexeville	9/	..	50	35/	..	..	Rubinat	15/	9/	25	30/	50	36/
Flitwick	24/	15/	..	..	..	..	St. Galmier	6/	..	50	22/	..	
Franz-Josef	..	11/	..	..	50	42/	St. Marco	11/	..	50	42/	..	..
Friedrichshall	13/	10/	25	25/	50	40/	Selters	6/	4/6	50	24/	50	17/
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Johannis-Brunnen	6/	4/6	50	22/	100	35/	Vichy (State Springs) "Celestins," "Grande-Grille," &c.	8/6	7/6	50	33/	50	20/
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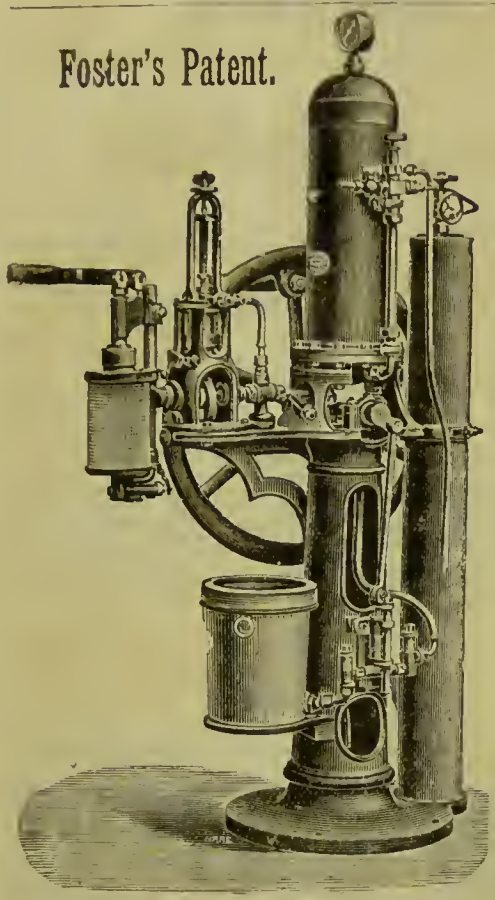

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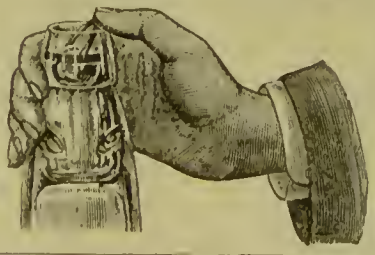

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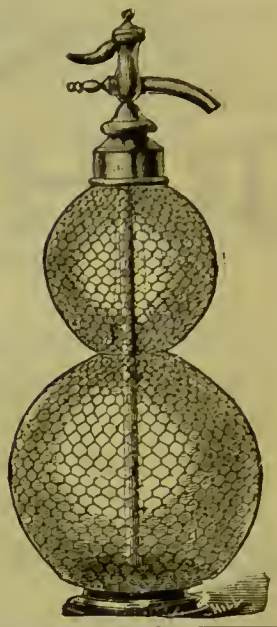

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"CONTINUOUS PROCESS" Apparatus complete, guaranteed without flaw in construction, possessing perfect action, and tested to a high pressure, while fulfilling every desirable condition of sanitation and economy.

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Reputed Pints, per dozen ..	4/9 ..	3/9
" Quarts " ..	8/6 ..	6/6
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GRANULAR EFFERVESCENT CITRATE OF MAGNESIA. Per cwt., 70/- and 77/-.

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Prepared under the supervisionship of a duly qualified Analytical Chemist.

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Composed of Liebig's Extract of Beef, Extract of Malt, and sound Port Wine.

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From the results of my Analyses of various Beef Wines I have had occasion to examine, none have equalled as regards strength, purity of ingredients, and (of no less importance) the skilful and judicious manner in which the respective ingredients have been proportioned and combined, the Liebig's Beef Wine manufactured by Mr. B. ROBINSON, of Pendleton, Manchester.

It is in every sense a reliable preparation, embodying in a pleasing and palatable form all the acknowledged medicinal and nutritive properties pertaining to Liebig's Extract of Meat, Extract of Malt, and sound Port Wine.

WILLIAM ELBORNE, F.C.S., F.L.S.,
Lecturer on Materiaedica in the Owens College, Manchester (Victoria University).
December 15, 1888.

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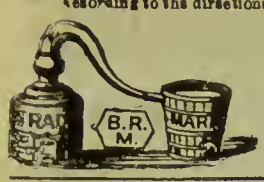
One Ounce of these Waters added to Forty Ounces of Distilled Water forms a clear Medicated Water (without filtering), similar in every respect to those prepared according to the directions of the British Pharmacopœia, and free from all Chemical impurity. They will keep good any length of time in any climate.



Aqua Anethi, Concent., 4/ lb.	Aqua Cinnam. Ver. Concent., 5/ lb.	Aqua Fœniculi, Concent., 4/ lb.	Aqua Pimentæ, Concent. 4/-
" Anisi " 4/ "	" Cassiæ " 4/ "	" Menth. Pip. " 4/ "	" Rosæ " 5/6
" Camphoræ " 4/ "	" Flor. Aurant. " 8/6 "	" " Ang. " 6/ "	" Rosæ Virgin " 10/6
" Carui " 4/ "	" Flor. Sambuci " 8/6 "	" " Virid. " 4/ "	

The above are put up in Bottles of ½lb. or 1lb. and upwards, each of which has the Inventor's Protection Label over Cork.

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REDUCED IN PRICE 2d. per lb.

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See pages 27—29.

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THE PUREST IN ENGLAND.

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Each Bottle contains an average dose of Carbonate of Lithia—the recognised Specific for Gout.

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The INVENTION of

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IN TERRA COTTA, CHOCOLATE, AND BLACK.

The Grease-Proof Covered Pots have perfectly fitting lids, are practically unbreakable, and the only article really answering the purpose intended.

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"We have examined the two covered pots marked November 21, 1890, one containing strong nitrate of mercury ointment, and the other iodine ointment, the object being to discover—(1) Whether the ingredients of which the pots are composed have in any way affected the ointments; (2) Whether the pots have been deteriorated by the action of the ointments.

We hereby certify that no trace of any of the ingredients of the pot can be discovered in either of the ointments, and further that the pots themselves were found not to have been acted on at all; and we further consider 'Stipendum' admirably adapted for such pharmaceutical preparations.

Signed, C. T. KINGZETT, F.I.C., F.C.S.
(Ex Vice-President Society of Public Analysts)
R. H. HARLAND, F.I.C. F.C.S.
(Public Analyst)."

To be had of all Druggists' Sundriesmen. *Wholesale only of the Company.*

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MESSRS.

ROBERT GIBSON & SONS,

CARLTON WORKS, MANCHESTER,

And No. 1 GLASSHOUSE YARD, ALDERSGATE ST., LONDON,

Have now completed their EXTENSIVE ALTERATIONS, New Machinery and the most modern Appliances making their works the most complete of the kind in the Kingdom.

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One of their Specialities, but with the demand for which they have hitherto been unable to cope. They will now be in a position to send out in any quantities, and buyers need no longer fear having half quantities sent.

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BOILED SUGARS

Plant and Machinery equal to a producing power of 1 Ton per day.

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ALL KINDS IN ANY QUANTITIES.

CHLORATE OF POTASH PELLETS

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Beare, F. W. | Teele, A. L.

AERTD & MINRLS
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Barnett & Foster
Chemists' Aerated Waters Association
Ellis & Son (Ruthin) [son
Fletcher Fletcher & Stevenson
Frans Joseph Co.
Gerolstein
Hassall & Co. Hay, W
Idris & Co.
Ingram & Royle
Jewsbury & Brown
Johannis Spring (Lim.
Mills & Co. (Bourne)
Schacht, W., & Co.
Schweppe, J., & Co

DITTO PLANT
(See SYPHONS and ESSENCES.)
Barnett & Foster
Bratby & Hinchliffe (Lim.)
Gueret Frères
Tyler, Hayward, & Co.

AGNCIES ABROAD
Australian Drug Co.
Felton, Grimwade & Co. (Melbourne)
Kempthorne, Prosser & Co.
Lennon, B. G., & Co. [(N.Z.)
Levy, Jules
Murdoch, John, & Co.
Peake, Allen & Co.
Prosser, Taylor & Co.
Roberts (Paris, &c.)
Rooke, Tompsitt & Co.) Melbourne)
Sharland & Co.
Soul, W. H., & Co.

ACETIC ACID
Fuerst Bros.
Greeff, R. W., & Co.
Morris & Callard (Salts)

ALKALOIDS
Howards & Sons (Cinchona)
Smith, T. & H., & Co.

ALMANACKS
Ford, Shapland & Co.
Silverlock, H.
Townsend, J.

AMMONIA
May & Baker (Lim.)
White, A., & Sons
Woolley, Sons & Co.

APPARATUS
Ohlson, A.
Orme, J., & Co Scientific)
Perken, Son & Rayment
Potts, H., & Co.
Wedgwood & Sons (Mortars)

BAKING POWDER
Goodall, Backhouse & Co.

BANDAGES
Bailey, W. H., & Son
Robinson & Sons
Schutze, F., & Co.

BATH GLOVES
Pattison, G.

BEESWAX
Boehm, F.
Bowdlear W. H., & Co.
Taylor, A. J., & Co.

BISMUTH PREP.
Hearon, Squire & Francis
Hewlett & Sons
Howards & Sons
May & Baker (Lim.)
Symes & Co. Tyrer, T., & Co.
White, Alfred, & Sons

BICARB. SODA
Brunner, Mond & Co. (Lim.)
Howards & Sons
Jancke, W.
May & Baker (Lim.)

BOOKS
Burroughs, Wellcome & Co. (Remington's Pharmacy)
Hargreaves, Dr., M.A.
Herschell, Dr. | Muter, Dr.
Piesse's "Art of Perfumery"
Watts' Dictionary (Longmans)

BORAX
Howards & Sons
Mack's Starch
Mear & Green

BOTTLES
Aire & Calder Bottle Co. (Lim.)
Barnett & Foster
Barrett, R. H.
Bratby & Hinchliffe (Lim.)
Bush, H. W., & Co.
Evans, Sons & Co.
Gilbertson, H., & Sons
Hearn, E. A., & Co.
Isaacs & Co.
Johnsen & Jörgensen
Kilner Bros.
Lynch, T., & Co. (Toilet)
Maw, S., Son & Thompson
Potts, H., & Co.
Shirley, A. W.
Thompson, Walters, Hole & Co. (Lim.)
Toogood, W.
"W. Brand Bottles"
Youldon, E.

BOXES
Austin & Co. (Cardboard)
Evans, Sons & Co.
Parmenter, I. W., & Co (Lim.)
Robinson & Sons

BUNSEN BURNERS
Berend & Co.

BRUSHES
Evans, Sons & Co.
Kent, G. R., & Son

BUTTER COLR, &c.
Boulton, J. & Co. (Lim.)
Hattick & Co. (Lim.)
Oldfield, Pattinson & Co.

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Hild Scheimer & Faulkner

CAMPHOR
Fuerst Bros.
Howards & Sons
Keene & Aanwell (Homœopathic)
May & Baker (Lim.)
Morrison, J., & Co.

CAPSULES
Denoual, J. (Medicinal)
Duncan, Flockhart & Co.
Evans, Sons & Co
Hattrick & Co. (Lim.)
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Mason, C. E., & Co.
Richardson, John, & Co. (Leicester), Lim.
Robertson, J., & Co.

CSCRA SAGRADA
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Evans, Sons & Co.
Ferris & Co. | Moss, J., & Co

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Allen & Hanbury (Fuerst Bros
Christy & Co (Aromaticum)
Christy, T., & Co.
Green, R. W., & Co.
Southall Bros. & Barclay

CATALOGUE
Maw, S., Son & Thompson
Newbery, F., & Son
Sanger & Sons'

CHECK TILLS
Patent Voucher Check Till Co. (Lim.)

CHEMICALS
Boehm, F.
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Lofthouse & Saltmer
Lorenz, H.
May & Baker (Lim.)
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Storn, G. & G. (Familias)
Typke & Klug
Tyrer, T., & Co.
Washington Chemical Co.
White, A., & Sons
Zimmermann, A. & M.

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Liverpool Patent Lint Co.
Lynch & Co.
Maw, S., Son & Thompson
Newbery, F., & Sons
Pattison, G. | Solport Bros.
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Towle, A. P. & Son

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National Chemical Co.

NITRIC ACID
Hassall & Co. (Phe

CHLOROFORM, &c.
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Greeff, R. W., & Co.
Macfarlan, J. F., & Son
Salamon & Co. (Lim.)
Smith, T. & H., & Co.
Wright, Layman & Umney
Zimmermann A. & H.

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Howards & Sons

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Armbrecht, Nelson & Co.
French Hygienic Soc.
Marlaui & Co.
Stephen Smith & Co. (Hall's)
Wilcox & Co. (Vin Marlaui)

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Cadbury Bros. | Christy & Co
Root & Co. (Lim.)
Rowntree & Co.

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Hill, A. S., & Son
Hockin, Wilson & Co.
Lofthouse & Saltmer
Smith, T. J.
Southall Bros. & Barclay
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Kerfoot, T. | Pascall, J
Lynch, T., & Co.
Southwell, C., & Co.
Warrick Brothers

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Solport Bros.

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Haynes, G., & Co. (Absorbent)
Robinson & Sons (Absorbent)
Sanger, J., & Sons
Seabury & Johnson [septics
Sedox, Absorbents, and Anti-

CRSHD LINSEED
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Mumford, S. G.

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Barclay & Sons (Lim.) (Kalodont)
Beecham, T.
Bronnley, H., & Co.
Jewsbury & Brown
Lakeman, J. J.
Quelch, H. C.
Stevens, P. A.
Sutton, O., & Co.
Thompson & Capper
Warrick Bros. | Wilson, A.
Woods, W. (Areca Nut)

DISINFECTANTS
Calvert, F. C., and Co.
Ellison, H.
Fletcher Bros. & Co.
Government Sanitary Co.
Grindley & Co. (Lim.)
Jeyes' Fluid
Mason, C. E., & Co.
National Chemical Co.
Sanitas Co.
Seabury & Johnson

DOG MEDICINES
Spratts Patent (Lim.)

DRUGGISTS' SUN.
Ayrton & Saunders
Bailey, M., & Co.
Barclay & Sons (Limited)
Beaulette Co.
Bush, H. W., & Co.
Evans, Lescher & Webb
Evans, Sons & Co. (Savars)
Fordham, W. B., & Sons (Lim)
Gilbertson, H., & Sons
Hockin Wilson & Co.
Idris & Co.
Kay Bros. (Lim.)
Lynch & Co.
Maw, S., Son & Thompson
May, Roberts & Co.
Newbery, F., & Sons
Quelch, H. C.
Rankin, W., & Sons
Sanger & Sons
Schutze & Co.
Taylor, A. J., & Co.
Thompson, Walters, Hole & Co. (Lim.)
Tidman & Son
Toogood W.
Wood, Vincent Young, J.

DRUG GRINDERS
Jordan & Co.

DRUG MILLS
Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.

DRUMS
Berger, F.

EAU DE COLOGNE
Farina, J. M.
Hockin, Wilson & Co. (Farina)
Martin, Maria (Nun)
Oscar, Moonich & Co.

ELECTRIC APPAR.
Darton, F., & Co.
Gent & Co.
Orme & Co.

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Burn, H.
Day & Sons
Elliman, Sons & Co.

ENEMAS
Evans, Sons & Co.
Sanger & Son
Scriven, G.

ENGRAVERS
Barker, W., & Son
Corsan, J. R.

ESSENCES
Beckett, W. | Berger, F.
Boehm, F.
Boulton, J., & Co.
Brathy & Hinchliffe (Lim.)
Burgoyne, Burbidges & Co.
Bush, W. J., & Co.
Cummock, J.
De Carle & Son
Goodall, Backhouse & Co.
Hay, W.
Idris & Co.
May & Baker (Lim.)
Newball & Mason
Oldfield, Pattinson & Co.
Stevenson & Howell
Tyrer, P. (Anchovies)
Tyrer, T., & Co.
Woolley, Sons & Co.

ESSENTIAL OILS
Berger, F.
Boehm, F.
Bush, W. J., & Co.
Clay, Dod & Co.
Cocking & Co. (Japan Pepper-
Cummock, J. mint)
Dodge & Olcott
Evans, Sons & Co.
Halter, G., & Co.
Hodgkinsons, Treacher & Clarke
Largen, G. W.
May & Baker (Lim.)
Poppelreuter, W.
Robert Frères
Sozio & Andriolli
Schlesinger, L.
Stevenson & Howell
Symes & Co.
Tombarel Freres
Treatt, R. C.
Vogt, G., & Co.
Warrick Bros.
Wright, Layman & Umney

ETHER
Duncan, Flockhart & Co.
Howards & Sons
May & Baker (Lim.)
Robbins, J., & Co.
Tyrer, T., & Co.
White, A., & Sons
Woolley, Sons & Co.
Wright, Layman & Umney

EUCALYPTUS
Downie B. I. P. Co.
Drysdale, J. W. & Co.
Evans, Lescher, & Webb
Fletcher, Fletcher & Stevenson
Vogt, G., & Co.

EXTRACTS, FLUID
Allen & Hanburys
Barber, G., & Co.
Burgoyne, Burbidges & Co.
Evans, Sons & Co.
Fletcher, Fletcher & Stevenson
Hearon, Squire & Francis
Hooper, B., & Co.
Lloyd, T., Howard & Co.
Moss & Co.
Potter & Clarke
Vogt, G., & Co.
Wright, Layman & Umney

EXTRACT MEAT
Brand & Co.
Bush's Liquid Beef
Denaeyer's Peptone and Extract of Meat Co. (Lim.)
Idris & Co. | Liebig Co.
Liquor Carnis Co. (Lim)
Mason, G., & Co. (Lim.)
Wyeth, J., & Brother

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Burroughs, Wellcome & Co. (Thermo Safe)
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Hearn, E. A., & Co.
Hockin, Wilson & Co.
Kilner Bros.
Lynch & Co.
Marriott, E., & Co.
May, Roberts & Co.
Maw, S. Son & Thompson
Thompson, Walters, Hole & Co. (Lim.)
Toogood, W.

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Berkefeld Filter Co.
Fordham, W. B., & Sons (Ld.)
Mawson, Swan & Weddell
Silicated Carbon Filter Co.

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Pattison, G.

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Allen & Hanburys
Benger's Food
Brand & Co.
Evans, Sons & Co.
Goodall, Backhouse & Co.
Hearon, Squire & Francis
Idris & Co.
King, F., & Co. (Lim.)
Liebig Co.
Liquor Carnis Co. (Lim.)
Nestlé, H.
Pure Beef Co.
Spiking & Co.

FLY PAPERS
Tunbridge & Wright
Wilson, S.

FORMULA
Brooks, T.

FRUIT JUICES
De Carle & Son

GINGER ALE
Hay, W. (Essence)
Mills, R. M., & Co.

GLYCERINE
Blyton Astley & Co. (Pastilles)
Boehm, F. | Fink & Co.
Fuerst Bros.
Greeff, R. W., & Co.
Lynch & Co.
Price's Candle Co.
Taylor, A. J., & Co.

GRANULAR PREP.
Bishop, A., & Sons
Evans, Sons & Co.
Hearon, Squire & Francis
Kerfoot, T.
Wright, Layman & Umney

GUM
Fink & Co. (Arabic, &c.)
Greeff, R. W., & Co.
Levermore, Aux., & Co.
Taylor, A. J., & Co.

HAIR PREP.
Anglo-American Drug Co. (Lim.)
Chesebrough Mnfg. Co.
Edwards & Co.
Truefitt, H. P. (Lim.)

HERB BEER EXTS
Adams, B.
Newball & Mason
Oldfield, Pattinson & Co.
Potter & Clarke

HERBALISTS
Newball & Mason
Potter & Clarke

HOMŒOPATHIC
Epps, J., & Co.
Keene & Ashwell
Leath & Ross
Thompson & Capper
Watson & Wates

HOSPITALS
London Homœopathic

HYPOPHOSPHITES
Duncan, Flockhart & Co.
Fellows
Fletcher, Fletcher & Co.
Symes & Co.
Tyrer, Thomas, & Co.

INHALERS
Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.
Hockin, Wilson & Co.
Lynch & Co.
Maw, S., Son, & Thompson
Spirone, Co., The
Toogood, W.

INK [SEE MARKING INKS]
Bewley & Draper

INSECTICIDES
Keating, T.
Maw, S., Son & Thompson
Steiner & Co.

INSURANCE
London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Co.

KETCHUP
Tyrer, P.

KOLA
Armbrecht, Nelson & Co
Christy, T., & Co.

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Burroughs, Wellcome & Co

LARD
Ewen, J., & Sons

LIME JUICE
Idris & Co.

LINT
Haynes, G., & Co.
Liverpool Lint Co.
Maw, S., Son & Thompson
Newsome, C.
Robinson & Sons
Seabury & Johnson

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"Solazzi"

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Fuerst Bros.

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Allen & Hanburys
Blyton, Astley & Co.
Gibson, R., & Sons (Manfrs.)
Hill & Son
Kerfoot, T. Pascall, J.
Raimes & Co.
Warrick Bros.

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Bonnett, Sons, & Shears
Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.
Holroyd, J., & Co. (Lim.)
Lecte, Edwards & Norman, Ld.
Mellin, G. | Ohlson, A.
Pontifex & Wood (Lim.)
Werner & Pfleiderer (Kneading and Sifting)

MAGNESIA
Bush, W., Son & Co.
Evans, Sons & Co.
Greeff, R. W., & Co.
Henry, T. & W. (Calcined)
Hill & Sons, A. S.
Kerfoot, T. (Citrate)
Washington Chemical Co.

MALT EXTRCT, &c.
Allen & Hanburys
Burroughs, Wellcome & Co. (Kepler's)
Drysdale & Co.
Hearon, Squire & Francis
Raimes & Co.
Reade Bros. & Co. (Biscuits)
Richardson John, & Co. (Leicester), Lim.
Wyleys & Co.

MANICURE PREP.
Dr. Paul's

MARKING INKS
Barber, G., & Co. (Crimson)
Bond, John (Crystal Palace) (Ink and Pencils)
Perry & Co. (Pencil)

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Day, Son & Hewitt (Veterinary)
Day & Sons (Veterinary)

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Cocking & Co.
Evans, Sons & Co.
Hockin, Wilson & Co.
Seabury & Johnson
Thompson, Walters, Hole & Co. (Lim.)
Tyrer, P.

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Howards & Sons
May & Baker (Lim.)
Tyrer, Thomas, & Co.

METH. SPIRITS, &c.
Boord & Son
Burrough, J.
Harvey, J. & W., & Co
Jones & Co.
Phillips, G., & Co
Smith, S., & Co.
Warren, A. & J.

METHYLENE
Robbins, J., & Co.

MICROSCOPES
Darton, F., & Co.
Newsholme, G. T. W. (Slides)
Perken, Son & Rayment

MILK
Nestlé, H. (Condensed)

MIXING MCHNRY
Gardner, W.
Werner & Pfleiderer

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Smith, T. & H., & Co.

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Fox, W., & Sons

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Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.
Chesebrough (Vaseline)
Grindley & Co. (Petroleum Jelly)
Richardson, J., & Co.

OPTICIANS
Botwright & Grey
Darton, F., & Co.
Lancaster, J., & Son
Perken, Son & Rayment
Watson, W., & Sons

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Fuerst Bros.
Shipkoff & Co.
Treatt, R. C.

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Atkinson & Barber (Infant Preserv)
Barclay & Sons (Lim.)
Beecham, T. (Pills)
Bow's, Dr., Liniment
Bromley, C.
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Wilcox & Co.
Wilson, A. (Bunter's Nervine)
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Armour & Co.
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Chassaing & Co.
Fletcher, Fletcher & Stevenson
Greeff, R. W., & Co.
Newbery, F. & Sons (Inglnvin)
Stern, G. & G.
Warner & Co. (Inglnvin)
Wyleys (Lim.)

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Bush, W. J., & Co.
Cocking & Co.
Stevenson & Howell

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Barclay & Sons, Lim.
Bayley & Co.
Beaulette Co.
Blondeau & Cie.
Boehm, F.
Brooks, T. (Solid Perfume)
Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.
Bush, W., & Co.
Cavallier Frères
Chesebrough Manufctring Co.
Evans, Sons & Co.
Ewen, J., & Sons
Farina, J. M.
Grand Fils
Greensill, T. S. & Son
Hovenden & Sons
Mulhens, F.
Newbery & Sons (Berdoss)
Oftinger, E.
Pears' Soap
Price's Patent Candle Co.
Robert Frères
Rosmarine Manufg. Co.
Sainsbury, S. (Lav. Water)
Shirley, A. W.
Sozio & Andriolli
Thompson, Walters, Hole & Co. (Lim.)
Tidman & Son
Tombarel Freres
Treatt, R. C.
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Woolley, Sons & Co. (Powder)

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Robbins & Co.

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Grindley & Co. (Jelly)
Haller, G., & Co.
Hatrick & Co. Ld. (Lucilline)
Snowdon, Sons & Co. (Jelly)

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Barron, Harveys & Co.
Battley & Watts
Berger, F. | Boehm, F.
Boehringer, C. F., & Sonns
Boulton, J., & Co. (Lim.)
Burgoyne, Burbidges & Co.
Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.
Chassaing & Co.
Delacre, Ch., & Co.
Duncan, Flockhart & Co.
Perris & Co.
Fletcher, Fletcher & Co.
Giles Schacht & Co.
Greeff, R. W., & Co.
Hearon, Squire & Francis
Hewlett & Son
Howards & Sons
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Keith & Co. (Conc. Tinctures
Kingsford & Co.
Lambert Pharmacal Co.
Largen, G. W.
Learmonnt, W. D. ("Neptunlua")
May & Baker (Lim.
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Oppenheimer, Son & Co. (Lim.)
Potter & Clarke
Rankin & Borland
Richardson, John, & Co. Leicester), L.m.
Ricqles & Co. | Roberts & Co
Smith & Sons
Smith, T. & H., & Co.
Southall Bros. & Barclay
Sutton, W., & Co.
Symes & Co.
Tyrer, T., & Co.
White, Alfred, & Sons
Woolley, Sons & Co.
Wride Bros.
Wyleys & Co.

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Blackfriars Photographic Co.
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Fallowfield, J.
Greeff, R. W., & Co.
Griffiths, W., & Co. (Lim.)
Houghton, G., & Sons
Howards & Son (Chemicals
Lancaster, J., & Son
Orme, J., & Co.
Perken, Son & Rayment
Tyrer, T., & Co.
White, Alfred & Sons
Zimmerman & Co.

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Pindar, J. W.
Toogood, W. (Coater)
Werner and Pfleiderer

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Anderston Apothecaries' Hall
Beecham, Thomas
Eade's Gout Pills
Evans, Sons & Co.
Hearon, Squire & Francis
Hill, A. S., & Son | Holloway's
Lloyd, T., Howard & Co.
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Newbery & Sons
Richardson, J., & Co.
Wand, S. (Pearl Coated)
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Wyleys & Co.

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St. Dalmas, A.
Seabury and Johnson

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Smith, T. and H., and Co.

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Brathy and Hinchliffe (Ld.)
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Horn & Son

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Evans, Sons & Co.
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Lindsey & Sons
Thompson, Walters, Hole and Co. (Lim.
Wood, V.

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URETHANE
Howards & Sons

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Vaccine Association (Lymph

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Burgoyne, Burbidges and Co.
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Bush, W. J., and Co.
Clay, Dod and Co.
Coward, G. F., & Co.
Delacre, Ch., & Co.
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Evans, Lescher and Webb
Ferris and Co.
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Hearon, Squire and Francis
Howlett and Son
Hill, A. S., and Son
Hodgkinsons, Treacher and Co
Lofthouse and Saltmer
Lloyd, T., Howard and Co.
Macfarlan, J. F., and Co.
Gidfield, Pattison and Co.
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Thompson and Capper
Thompson, Walters, Hole and Co. (Limited)
Walker, Troke and Co.
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Woolley Jas., Sons and Co.
Wright, Layman and Umney
Wyleys, Lim.

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Armbrecht, Nelson and (Coca)
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Mr. Bromley claims to have dispensed as many prescriptions, from various parts of the earth, as any man living, and to know as much about the treatment of Rheumatic Affections as any man living, and to be in possession of as widely-successful Remedies up to date as human skill can blend. You can stock any of BROMLEY'S REMEDIES without loss, and as something bright, taking, and new in advertising is introduced at

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at least every day, you are certain, Gentlemen, to gain by the aid to your businesses thus afforded, one way or another. It is a fact BROMLEY'S REMEDIES have a fascination which **SECURES CUSTOM!!**

May I enter you a small order? Small, because I do not wish to inconvenience you, but to gain your confidence and to serve you,

I am CHARLES BROMLEY'S and your most courtly servant,

And await your esteemed reply."

46 Sir Thomas's Buildings, LIVERPOOL, Eng.

I have supplied _____

_____

with goods to the value of _____

nett cash (as per account rendered), and I promise on the date any proportion of same goods are returned to me, clean and undamaged, to refund the equivalent amount paid for them, provided

_____ *signs and adheres to the agreement at foot hereof. I shall use every endeavour to maintain the collection of full retail prices by every chemist who vends my remedies, for mutual protection and our hearty co-operation.*

Yours truly,

Charles Bromley.

Dated ____ *day of* ____ 189 .

I have received, in good condition, goods to value as stated above, and agree to forfeit the sum of Five Guineas to any public charity in any and every instance where I offer, advertise, or sell same goods at less than full retail prices, except in return to above-signed Charles Bromley.

Yours truly,

_____

Dated ____ *day of* ____ 189 .

PRICE LIST.

Retail. s.	Retail. d.		Per doz. nett. s.	Per doz. nett. d.
1	1½	Bromley's Gout and Rheumatic Pills	11	0
2	9	" " " "	27	0
1	1½	" Antibilious Pills	10	6
2	9	" " "	26	0
1	1½	" Cough Lozenges	10	6
1	0	The Tonic Pills	9	6
2	6	" "	24	0
1	6	Curl (Registered)	9	6
3	0	" "	28	0

Bonus of 7½ per cent. on yearly purchase, payable 31st December.

Please apply for it if you have not cut prices.

"LANOLINE"

Every Chemist

SHOULD USE

"LANOLINE" AS AN OINTMENT BASE,

AS IT

never turns rancid;

admits of the admixture of any quantity of water;

confers stability and permanence on ointments prepared with it.

UNGUENTUM LANOLINI

is an Ointment

WHICH CONSISTS OF

"LANOLINE" and 30 per cent. of Soft Paraffin B.P.

UNGT. LANOLINI is cheap.

UNGT. LANOLINI is non-sticky.

TOILET "LANOLINE."

A SUPERIOR PREPARATION FOR THE SKIN.

IN TUBES CONVENIENT FOR USE IN

SUNBURN, CHAFING, CHAPPING, REDNESS, AND WRINKLING OF THE SKIN.

"LANOLINE" and its preparations, Soaps, Pomades, &c., can be obtained from

BURROUGHS, WELLCOME & CO.

SNOW HILL BUILDINGS, LONDON, E.C.

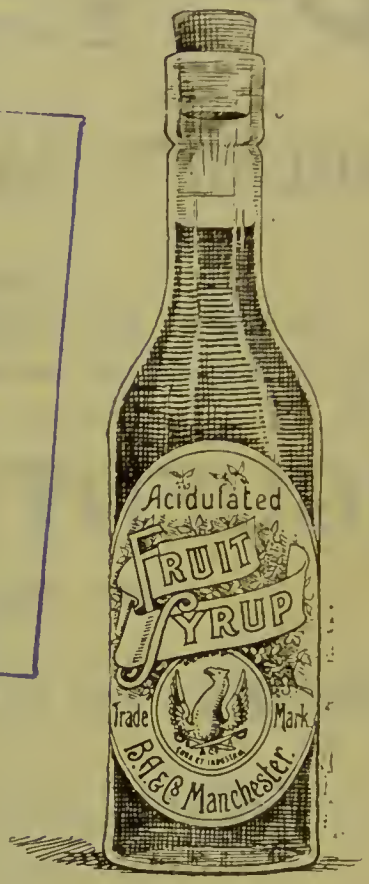
SPECIAL LINES FOR THE SEASON

RASPBERRY VINEGAR.

We offer remarkable value in this line, and can confidently assert that it is not equalled, either in quality or style of packing, by anything before the public.

Bottles to Retail at 6d. .. 4/6 per dozen.
" " 1/- .. 9/- "

ACIDULATED FRUIT SYRUPS.



Made from the finest fruit flavours, and put up in the same good style as the Raspberry Vinegar.

Bottles to Retail at 6d. .. 4/6 per dozen.
" " 1/- .. 9/- "

The following are the principal flavours:—

DAMSON. PLUM. GREENGAGE. PEAR. LEMON. PINEAPPLE. LIME FRUIT.

BURROUGHS, WELLCOME & Co.
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No.

PREPARATIONS OF SULPHUR

In Lozenge and Tablet form.

As GARROD'S OVAL LOZENGES.
" " OBLONG TABLETS.
" " SMALL SQUARE TABLETS.

ORDINARY OBLONG TABLETS { from Sulph. Sub. / c. Crem. Tart.

We direct your attention to these, which are made for and supplied to Chemists only. They are not to be confounded with products offered by outside manufacturers, who supply alike the grocer and confectioner.

WE CATER FOR THE DRUG TRADE ALONE.

MAG. CIT. GRAN.

Grade A, " B, " C, " D — Packed in 1-lb., 2-lb., 4-lb., and 7-lb. bottles; also in bulk for Chemists' own bottling.

The Acids and Chemicals used in the production of these are all guaranteed of best English make.

The qualities supplied, according to the different grades, cannot be excelled.

EFFERVESCING SALINE.

Grade I., Grade II. — Packed in 6 and 12 oz. Cheltenhams.

As in all our preparations, we make quality our first consideration, and Chemists may rely upon having a first-class article supplied.

BLYTON, ASTLEY & CO.

MANUFACTURING PHARMACISTS,

EAGLE LABORATORIES, MANCHESTER.

Hypodermic Tabloids.

LONDON.] JUNE 11. [1892.

Hypodermic Tabloids.

Authorities on Hypodermic medication hold that the use of ready-made solutions of the alkaloids is the cause of a large proportion of the accidents that have occurred from injecting medicines under the skin.

Reason how we may, the alkaloids are at best unstable things, and to assert that in solution or on exposure they will not undergo change is to disregard facts entirely. To hold that none of them are affected by light is equally far from the mark. That microscopic organisms develop as a rule in alkaloid solutions has been proven over and over again, and to the presence of these germs abscesses, indurations, etc., have been frequently attributed by the highest authorities. Time and again does the injunction occur throughout the pages of the works on Materia Medica that this and that active principle should be freshly dissolved for use. The most cursory observer must notice that with time his solutions undergo a very marked change, and it is hardly philosophical to at once conclude that the change is nothing. The most stable solution that has ever been introduced throws down a sediment after a little time, and the manufacturer of this solution deems it prudent to recommend that it be filtered, after standing awhile, before it is injected. Yet filtering does not remove all irritating foreign matter, as has been proved. Some of the ready-made solutions undergo such a change as to produce, when injected, effects contrary to those desired. A notable example of this, is a solution of Pilocarpine, which has been known to change into Jaborine, allied in its action to Atropine. After it had undergone this change, Pilocarpine would of course dry the skin instead of bathing it with profuse perspiration.

B. W. & Co. Hypodermic Tabloid Pocket Case, fitted and filled complete (12 tubes of 12 or 20 Tabloids each), 15s

But someone may say: "I have used standing solutions without ill effects." The majority have not; and, as the patients have to take the bulk of the risk, should not the most scientific and safe method be employed in subcutaneous injections? A fact indisputable, that has been proved up to the hilt, is that the alarming accidents which are particularly liable to occur from the use of "ready-made hypodermic solutions," are not likely to happen when the HYPODERMIC TABLOIDS are used.

If there is one time more than another when a medical man needs an agent which he can rely upon with implicit confidence, it is when he resorts to a subcutaneous injection; it is, perchance, in cases of emergency, where there is hæmorrhage, or syncope, or poisoning, or delirium, or pain, and where reliability of action, accuracy of dose, and freedom from local after-pain and abscesses, are as far as possible secured.

One reason, no doubt, why hypodermic medication is not more widely resorted to is because of the bulkiness of solutions, and their use being confined very largely to morphine—that potent, subtle and dangerous drug, a comparatively small dose of which has been known to produce death in a few minutes. A case of solutions must necessarily be more or less bulky, or else contain very few drugs. With the HYPODERMIC TABLOIDS the circumstances are different. The B. W. & Co. No. 7 Hypodermic Tabloid Pocket Case contains 144 carefully apportioned, accurately made Tabloids of compressed alkaloids and active principles. Such an array as this constitutes an armamentarium never before placed in the hands of a medical man. It constitutes an emergency case adapted to a very wide range of usefulness. No matter where he may be, the physician will find it almost daily of service, for the HYPODERMIC TABLOIDS are not restricted in their uses to Hypodermic injections, but may be given by the mouth, and used in other ways as well. The case complete contains a little pestle and mortar, a correctly graduated syringe, needles, wires, etc., and a highly condensed monograph on Hypodermic medication, containing notes outlining the uses, doses, and dangers of each drug, with full tables for treating cases of poisoning. It may be carried in the waistcoat pocket.

DOSE LIST of HYPODERMIC TABLOIDS.

Prepared by BURROUGHS, WELLCOME & Co.

Aconitin (Pure), 1-260 gr.
Apomorphine, 1-10 and 1-15 gr.
Atropin Sulphate, 1-150, 1-100, and 1-60 gr.
Caffein Sodio-Salicylate, 1-2 gr.
Cocaine, 1-6, 1-4, and 1-2 gr.
Codein Phosph., 1-4 gr.
Colchicin, 1-100 gr.
Cornutin, 1-60 gr.
Curare, 1-12 and 1-6 gr.
Digitalin, 1-100 gr.
Ergotinin, 1-50 and 1-300 gr.
Eserin (Physostig.), (unirritating), 1-100 gr.
Homatropin (unirritating), 1-250 gr.
Hydrarg. Perchlor., 1-60 and 1-30 gr.
Hyoscine Hydrobromate, 1-200 and 1-75 gr.
Hyoscyamin, 1-80 and 1-20 gr.
Morphia Bi-Meconate, 1-8, 1-6, 1-4 and 1-3 gr.
Morphia Hydrochlor., 1-4 gr.
Morphine Sulphate, 1-12, 1-8, 1-6, 1-4, 1-3, and 1-2 gr.
Morph. Sulph., 1-12 gr., with Atropin Sulph., 1-250 gr.
Morph. Sulph., 1-8 gr., with Atropin Sulph. 1-200 gr.
Morph. Sulph., 1-6 gr., with Atropin Sulph., 1-180 gr.
Morph. Sulph., 1-4 gr., with Atropin Sulph., 1-150 gr.
Morph. Sulph., 1-3 gr., with Atropin Sulph., 1-120 gr.
Morph. Sulph., 1-2 gr., with Atropin Sulph., 1-100 gr.
Pilocarpin, 1-10, 1-6, 1-3, and 1-2 gr.
Quinine Hydrobromate, 1-2 gr.
Sclerotinic Acid, 1-2 and 1 gr.
Sparteine Sulphate, 1-2 gr.
Strychnine Sulphate, 1-150, 1-100, and 1-60 gr.
Strophanthin, 1-500 gr.

Complete Price List on Application.

HYPODERMIC TABLOIDS of the principal drugs and alkaloids supplied to the trade in tubes, containing from 12 to 20 Tabloids each, price 1s. per tube.

BURROUGHS, WELLCOME & CO., SNOW HILL BUILDINGS, LONDON, E.C.

THE "VASELINE" SOAPS

For TOILET, BATH, and NURSERY, are being largely advertised, & command a ready sale on account of their excellence & cheapness.

"VASELINE" SOAP, unscented, each tablet in card case; boxes of 3 dozen tablets.
SUPERFINE ditto, delicately perfumed, card boxes of 3 tablets.
"VASELINE" TAR SOAP, 10 per cent. of tar, card boxes of 6 tablets.

CHESEBROUGH MANUFACTURING CO., 42 HOLBORN VIADUCT, LONDON, E.C.
Proprietors and Sole Makers of the "VASELINE" Preparations.

PORTABLE MEDICINE CHESTS & CASES

(B., W. & CO.)

These Medicine Chests and Cases, fitted with Tabloids of Compressed Drugs, Concentrated Medicines, and Surgical Appliances, are manufactured in all sizes, from a tiny Pocket Case, containing five 2-drm. bottles, to the **Congo Medicine Chest**, holding thirty-six 4-oz. bottles, as supplied to Mr. Stanley, Emin Pasha, and others. These Cases are very portable and convenient for Travellers, Explorers, Medical Men, and Families.

COMPLETE PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

BURROUGHS, WELLCOME & CO., Snow Hill Buildings, LONDON, E.C.

ISO-BUTYL NITRIS.

Also GLASS CAPSULES of ISO-BUTYL NITRITE.
For use in Angina Pectoris, Asthma, and similar complaints, by Inhalation.

Liquor Cascaræ Suavis.

(REGISTERED.)
An agreeable Aromatic Fluid Extract of *Cascara Sagrada*, possessing the full laxative and aperient properties of the bark.

Sol. Æthyl Nitritis.

Containing 3 per cent. of Pure Nitrite of Ethyl, in Absolute Alcohol and Glycerine.
See paper by Professor LEECH on "The Comparative Effects of Spiritus Ætheris Nitrosi and Solution of Ethyl Nitrite," *Pharmaceutical Journal*, December 22, 1888

Spiritus Ætheris Nitrosi.

Guaranteed to contain the proportion of Nitrous Ether directed by the British Pharmacopœia

Æther Nitrosus and Sol. Ætheris Nitrosi.

Respectively 8 and 4 times the strength of the Spirit.

JAMES WOOLLEY, SONS & CO.

Manufacturing Pharmaceutical Chemists,
MANCHESTER.
Laboratories and Drug Mills, KNOWSLEY STREET, CHEETHAM.

QUOTATIONS AND PRICE LIST FORWARDED ON APPLICATION.

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

ESTABLISHED 1859 AS A MONTHLY. SINCE MARCH, 1886, A WEEKLY JOURNAL.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE, 42 CANNON STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCH OFFICE, FINK'S BUILDINGS, MELBOURNE, AUSTRALASIA.

Subscription 10*s.* per year, payable in advance, including a copy of THE CHEMISTS' AND DRUGGISTS' DIARY next to be published, post free to every country in the world. New subscriptions should date from the commencement of any month.

Supplied only to persons connected with the Trade. Single copies 4*d.* each.

Cheques and Postal Orders should be payable to EDWARD HALSE, and crossed MARTIN'S BANK (LIMITED).

SUPPLIED regularly to every member of the following Societies, who have adopted THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST as their official organ.

The Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland.
South African Pharmaceutical Association.
The Pharmaceutical Association of New Zealand.
The Central Association of New Zealand.
Otago Pharmaceutical Association.
The Pharmaceutical Society of Queensland.
The Pharmaceutical Society of South Australia.
Tasmanian Pharmaceutical Society.

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Summary.

THE date of the election of the North British Branch Executive has been fixed, and we publish the names of the candidates.

WE publish further particulars this week of the Alkali Report for 1891, in which information is given regarding the recovery of waste products.

CHEMISTS at Hull and Plymouth have been in conference in reference to the new conditions under which poisonous proprietary medicines may be sold.

UNDER "Photographic Notes" we give a report of a paper communicated to the Chemical Society last week which has an important bearing upon development.

OUR Correspondence columns contain a further instalment of letters on the sale of poisonous proprietary medicines; the characteristics of terebene are also discussed, as well as the use of the word "tablet" for compressed medicines.

ANOTHER attempt to stop the sale of coppered green peas has failed. This time the prosecution was at Liverpool. Evidence for the defence similar to that which prevailed at Glasgow satisfied the magistrate that the 1 grain of sulphate of copper per lb. did not constitute an offence.

THE Irish Pharmaceutical Council have refused to accept for the druggists' examination certificates of training in Great Britain. They have received, unexpectedly apparently, three-fourths of the fine collected by the police in the prosecution of an unregistered person who had sold ether.

THE proprietors of Carter's Little Liver Pills have applied for registration of that title as a trade-mark, specifying their claim that the words "Little Liver" shall be essential words. They based their application on a rather ambiguous section of the Act in reference to foreign trade-marks, but the Comptroller refused to register the mark, and Mr. Justice North has supported the Comptroller's action.

THE Pharmaceutical Council met on Wednesday, and re-elected Mr. Carteighe as President of the Society, Mr. W. G. Cross, of Shrewsbury, being appointed Vice-President. Resolutions of condolence were passed in reference to the deaths of Mr. G. W. Sandford, Professor von Hofmann, and Brigade-Surgeon Dymock. It is proposed to require longer notice from candidates for the Minor and Major examinations—viz., from the 15th of the month before that in which the examination is held. It was agreed to increase the Secretary's salary by 150*l.*

Next Week.

MONDAY, June 13.—*Society of Chemical Industry* (London section), Burlington House, at 8 P.M. Professor V. B. Lewes on "Oil Gas," and Mr. Watson Smith, on "Bituminous Japanese Coal."

THURSDAY, June 16.—*Chemical Society*, Burlington House, at 8. Ballot for the election of foreign and ordinary Fellows. "Contributions to an International System of Nomenclature. The Nomenclature of Cycloids," by Dr. H. E. Armstrong. "The Production of Pyridine Derivatives from the Lactone of Triacetic Acid," by Dr. N. Collie.

PUBLISHER'S NOTICE.

WE are now preparing our Summer Issue. Wholesale and manufacturing firms are invited to get circulars ready for it, to be published as supplements. Full particulars of this very effective method of advertising will be supplied by the Publisher on application.

LONDON AND COUNTY DRUG STORES (LIMITED).—Capital 5,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Registered to acquire the business of a chemist and druggist now carried on at 64A Seymour Street, Hyde Park, London, and to carry on the businesses of retail and wholesale chemists, druggists, drysalters, oil and colourmen, &c. The first subscribers (who take one share each) are: G. C. Rumford, 23 Delvins Road, Fulham, clerk ; C. R. Grimbly, 24 Eleanor Road, Hackney, clerk ; F. Russell, 31 Rignold Road, Camberwell, warehouseman ; T. Grimbly, 11 Colchester Road, Walthamstow, warehouseman ; A. Giles, 3 Maude Road, Walthamstow, carpenter ; R. H. Grimbly, 45 Boston Road, Walthamstow, sponge-sorter ; and J. Morris, 96 Malmesbury Road, Bow, E., secretary. Without articles of association. Registered office : 64A Seymour Street, Hyde Park, W.

b

Dr. Jefferiss indignantly replied in the negative, and warmly complained that some of the jury seemed one-sided.

Several jurors protested against this suggestion, and the doctor withdrew the remark, but said he considered he had been treated disrespectfully.

The Coroner said unless the business was conducted properly he should refuse to take the jury's verdict and adjourn the case.

A Juryman: Do you ever prescribe medicine that contains poison?

Dr. Jefferiss: I decline to answer the question.

Although the evidence was finished, the jury showed a marked disinclination to arrive at a verdict, and ultimately the Coroner warned them that he should commit them to Maidstone Gaol if they did not do their duty. After a protracted sitting the jury returned a verdict of death from natural causes. They at the same time added a rider requesting the Coroner to caution herbalists that all bottles that contained drugs of a poisonous nature should be properly labelled "Poison."

A Druggist's Traveller Charged with Attempted Extortion.

Thomas Neill (in some reports the name is given as Mill), described as a druggist's traveller and as an American, with an address at Lambeth, has been charged at Bow Street with having written to Dr. Harper, of Barnstaple, stating that he could produce indisputable evidence that Dr. Harper's son, a medical student in London, poisoned the two girls in Stamford Street, whose deaths were reported a few weeks since, and demanding 1,500*l.* for the suppression of the evidence. Neill says he did not write the letter, and he is at present under remand.—The latest news regarding this poisoning-case is of a somewhat exciting character, and it would appear that the police are on the track of the murderer.

Sale of Strychnine.

Four Aberdeen men are in custody in London, and have already appeared twice at the Mansion House, on a charge of conspiring to defraud marine insurance offices and underwriters of large sums of money by insuring worthless horses for considerable amounts and then poisoning them at sea. They are also charged with felony under the Malicious Injury to Property Act. At the hearing last Friday Dr. Presslie and Mr. Wallace, both chemists of Aberdeen, gave evidence of the sale of certain poisons to a man named Stephen, not in custody, but with whom the four prisoners are said to have conspired. Dr. Presslie said he had known Stephen and the prisoner Machattie for a considerable time. On several occasions he sold strychnine to Stephen, who said he wanted to send it to America in a preparation for curing grease in horses' legs. Stephen signed the poisons-book. In September, 1891, Stephen bought through the witness 4 oz. of strychnine, stating that there was a difficulty in procuring it in America. Subsequently Stephen ordered some more strychnine, which he told him to deliver either to him personally or to Machattie. In all 22 oz. of strychnine were sold to Stephen. Stephen on one occasion told him that his agent had been caught smuggling strychnine to America and been put in gaol. Witness said that within twelve hours of this matter becoming public he gave information to the Procurator Fiscal. The strychnine was bought openly, and he had no suspicions in the matter. Mr. Wallace spoke to selling to Stephen 10 oz. of Fleming's tincture of aconite and some nitre. Tincture of aconite was a well-known horse-medicine and would be a good remedy for certain horse-complaints if used in proper quantities.

Society of Chemical Industry.

The arrangements for the annual meeting of this Society, to be held in London next month, are now practically complete. The general meeting will be held in the hall of the Drapers' Company, Throgmorton Street, on Wednesday, July 20, at 3 P.M., when the reports of the Council and treasurer will be received, and Professor J. Emerson Reynolds, F.R.S., the president, will deliver an address. In the evening, at 8 P.M., there will be a reception by the president at the galleries of the Royal Institute of Painters in Water-colours, Piccadilly, followed by a smoking-concert, under the direction of Mr. J. Butterfield, F.I.C., F.C.S. Thursday is to be devoted to an excursion down the Thames, when various works will be visited, and, coming back, the members will dine at the Ship at Greenwich. On the Friday there will be an excursion to Windsor, where the Castle will be visited, if the Queen is "not at home," and, after luncheon in the Town Hall, the party will proceed up the Thames from the Eyot to Clieveden, the seat of the Duke of Westminster, in steam-launches. After tea the launches will convey the party down stream to Maidenhead Bridge, and train will be taken from Taplow Station to Paddington.

Sudden Death of a Chemist's Assistant.

On Friday of last week an inquest was held at Hackney on the body of Charles Henry Lee, aged 41, a chemist's assistant. Deceased was found in the lavatory at Hackney station in an insensible condition on the previous Wednesday, and died soon after. Dr. John Hardie said he was called to the deceased, and was with him when he died. Death appeared to be due to apoplexy. A verdict to that effect was returned. We hear that deceased was formerly with Messrs. Hayles, of Ealing, for some years.

Puts Arsenic in his Whisky.

An engine-tender named Joseph Mason, aged 57, of Sheffield, has taken his life in a very leisurely way. For some time his wife had reason to suspect his fidelity, and this led to much quarrelling. On Sunday morning he rose early and walked to Birley, some three miles from his house. When a public-house was opened he went in and ordered a glass of whisky. He was observed to take from his pocket some powder and put in the whisky. A man who saw it said, "Excuse me, old gentleman, are you going to take a dose of magnesia?" and he replied that he was. He drank the whisky, and soon after left the house. A little later he was found leaning over a wall and apparently in great pain, and he died in a few minutes. Dr. Fielden, of Chesterfield, examined the glass Mason had used and found that the powder left at the bottom was arsenic. A coroner's jury on Wednesday expressed the opinion that the suicide was premeditated, and returned a verdict that Mason wilfully destroyed himself.

Horncastle Trippers.

The employés of Messrs. W. Kemp & Son, Horncastle, had their annual trip to the seaside on Whit Monday. The staff left the Rodney Hotel in brakes, and, being favoured with splendid weather, had a very pleasant drive to Skegness, where a capital dinner was awaiting them at the Lumley Hotel, after which the party indulged in various sports and spent the day in a very enjoyable manner.

Chemists' Assistants' Association.

At a meeting of the Council on Tuesday, May 31, the following gentlemen were elected as officers for the ensuing year:—President, Mr. F. A. Rogers; Vice-Presidents, Mr. W. A. Morris, Mr. J. C. Head; treasurer, Mr. C. J. Strother; hon. secs., Mr. E. F. Harrison (financial), Mr. E. J. Parry (literary).

A Coroner thinks it Strange that Ammonia is not a Poison.

A blacksmith at Portsmouth committed suicide last week by drinking ammonia. He had been in a very depressed condition. At the inquest held before Mr. T. A. Brumsdon, Dr. W. Green said he had no hesitation in saying that death arose from ammonia, a very powerful alkali, one teaspoonful of which had been known to destroy life.

The Coroner: Is is not unusual to sell poison in such large quantities?

Witness: Yes; but ammonia is not included in the Sale of Poisons Act.

The Coroner: That is rather strange.

The jury returned a verdict of suicide while of unsound mind.

Irish News.

Registered Druggist Examination.

Messrs. A. Ardis, T. Coulter, G. W. C. Little, G. de C. Mansfield, J. C. Swayne, J. D. Thomson, W. J. Wyatt, passed. Three were rejected.

Tenders Wanted.

The governors of the Longford Infirmary, Longford, advertise for tenders for the supply of drugs and surgical instruments, and will decide on a contractor on June 10.

July Examinations.

The following examinations will be held by the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland in Dublin on the dates appended.

Preliminary Examination.—Monday, July 4, at 11 A.M.

Licence Examination.—Wednesday, July 6; Thursday, July 7; Friday, July 8. Each day at 11 A.M.

Assistants to Pharmaceutical Chemists examination on Wednesday, July 13. at 11 A.M.

Applications for the Pharmaceutical License examinations should be lodged with Mr. Ferrall, 67 Lower Mount Street, Dublin, not later than June 22; for the Preliminary examination not later than June 27; and for the examination for Assistants to Pharmaceutical Chemists not later than June 29.

The Missing Chemist and Druggist.

The friends of Mr. Charles Johnston, chemist and druggist, Upper Sackville Street, Dublin, who has been missing from Dublin for the past month, have not yet been successful in ascertaining his whereabouts. It has been suggested that the infliction of fines lately obtained by the Pharmaceutical Society for illegal dispensing has preyed on his mind.

Constabulary Prosecutors.

A great stimulus has been given to the members of the Royal Irish Constabulary in connection with prosecuting for illegal dispensing by the granting of one-third of the penalties, amounting to 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, to a constable, by whose aid a recent conviction was obtained by the Pharmaceutical Society.

The North Dublin Union Contract.

The contention which has for some time been going on between Messrs. Leslie & Co. and Messrs. Boileau & Boyd as to the legality of the latter firm acting as contractors of drugs to the North Dublin Union has resulted in the guardians releasing Messrs. Boileau & Boyd from their contract, and advertising afresh for tenders, which will be decided upon on June 15. Mr. Boyd being an *ex-officio* guardian could not act as contractor. In the meantime the Apothecaries' Hall supply the medicines as required.

Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland.

At a Registered Druggist Examination held at Queen's College, Belfast, on June 7, the following passed:—Miss Lizzie Cairns, Messrs. D. Addy, W. Beck, W. H. Combe, H. Connolly, T. W. Gibson, T. J. Graham, R. Holmes, A. McCaw, S. McCreight, W. McMullen, W. Orr, A. G. Thompson. Two candidates were rejected.

The L.G.B. Knows.

The Local Government Board have written calling the attention of the Kilmacthomas Guardians to the fact that 2*s.* 4*d.* was being paid per dozen for the mineral waters, and the Board consider this a great deal too much, and ask the Guardians to advertise for fresh tenders.

The Clerk said that he had looked into the matter and found that the Local Government Board referred to soda-water.

The Master said that 2*s.* 4*d.* per dozen was a very low price for soda-water.

Contracts.

The Londonderry Board of Guardians have appointed Mr. H. T. Galbraith, chemist and druggist, Derry, contractor to the Union in succession to the late Mr. Galbraith, sen.

The Modern Siege of Derry.

Reporting last week on the Food and Drugs Act in Derry the City Analyst said that he found several samples of lemonade and soda-water contained half a grain of lead per gallon, and frequent use of these beverages, he said, would prove injurious to health. Alderman Miller said he hoped the vendors of this stuff would be made an example of. The consumption of mineral waters was largely on the increase, and it was essential that the public should be protected against lead-poisoning. If ever there was an exhumation of the cemetery, future residents would be inclined to the belief that there had been a second siege of Derry, owing to the accumulation of lead in the stomachs of those who lived about the year 1892.

Scotch News.

Doctors' Shops in Glasgow.

Anyone who attempts to start medical practice in Glasgow finds ere long that two things are necessary, or seem to be—viz., to become a Fellow of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons, and to have a consulting-room in a druggist's shop. It is owing to these customs that doctors' shops have become so common in Glasgow, and what was at one time a harmless and useful thing has lately become a serious evil. The recent Pharmacy Act prosecutions were ample evidence of this. Now the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons have taken the matter up, and are notifying the Fellows that "The Council, in view of a recent discussion on the subject in the Faculty, and of representations made to them from various quarters to the effect that some Fellows of the Faculty have their names appearing so prominently over or upon shop-doors, or what appear to be shop-doors, as to convey the impression that they 'keep an open shop for the sale of drugs,' and thus violate a regulation of the Faculty, resolved that the special attention of the Fellows should be called to the matter, and that they be requested to avoid everything which might have even the appearance of infringing this or any other of the regulations which they have undertaken loyally to obey." It remains to be seen what effect this will have in putting down doctors' shops.

A Glasgow Chemist's Personal Estate.

The personal estate of the late Mr. Alexander Miller, manufacturing chemist and drysalter in Glasgow, as recorded at the County Buildings on Monday, amounts to 3,360*l.* Mr. Miller, who resided at Kirklee, Kelvinside, died on May 7.

Public Prescriptions in Glasgow.

In connection with the City Poorhouse 6,462 prescriptions were made up in the Parliamentary Road Dispensary for indoor poor during the month ending June 4, and 865 for outdoor patients. The return also shows that the outdoor poor had 394 prescriptions made up in the following other dispensaries:—The Glasgow Apothecaries' Company, 155; J. and R. Rodman, 124; D. P. Walker, 57; and Dr. Dougan, 53.

The Sale of Food and Drugs Act Amendment Bill.

At the meeting of the Glasgow Town Council, held on Monday, the Committee on Health reported that active steps had been taken in opposition to this Bill on the ground that certain of its sections were contrary to the public interest.

A Telegraphic Prescription.

To show you the interest Scotch doctors take in their patients (writes an Arbroath chemist) I had the following telegram from a doctor who visited a local village the other day:—

Inverkeillor.

Twelve train. Miss ——, ½ oz. bismuth., 3 drams morph. sol. 6-oz. bottle. Atab. 3 hours.

Although many years in business, this is the first prescription by telegraph I have had.

A Victim to Carbolic Acid.

An elderly man, named Abraham Grant, was found on Monday afternoon lying in an outhouse near his residence in Water Brae, Paisley, suffering from the effects of having drank a quantity of carbolic acid. He died soon afterwards, having suffered dreadful agony. It is said that failing health prompted him to take the poison.

North British Branch.

A meeting of the members and associates in business of the Society, residing in Scotland, will be held in the Society's House, 36 York Place, Edinburgh, on Wednesday next, June 15, for the purpose of electing an executive for the coming year. The following are the names of persons eligible and willing for election as members of the executive:—

Currie, William Little, 223 Byres Road, Dowanhill, Glasgow.
Duff, William, 17 Smith's Place, Leith Walk, Edinburgh.
Duncan, William, Royal Dispensary, Edinburgh.
Duncan, William, 13 East Princes Street, Rothsay.
*Ewing, James Laidlaw, 52 North Bridge, Edinburgh.
Findlay, James, 69 Dundas Street, Glasgow.
Fisher, John Hutchison, 66 High Street, Dunfermline.
Fowler, George Ross, 38 Castle Street, Forfar.
Fraser, Jonathan Innes, 13 Dundas Street, Edinburgh.
*Frazer, Daniel, 127 Buchanan Street, Glasgow.
Gibson, Adam, East Thistle Street Lane, Edinburgh.
Glass, William Stephen, 46 Clerk Street, Edinburgh.
Hardie, James Miller, 68 High Street, Dundee.
Jack, James, 102 High Street, Arbroath.
*Kermath, William Ramsay, 1 North Bell Street, St. Andrews.
Kerr, Charles, 58 Nethergate, Dundee.
*Kinnimont, Alexander, 69 South Portland Street, Glasgow.
Lunan, George, 20 Queensferry Street, Edinburgh.
*Maben, Thomas, 5 Oliver Place, Hawick.
McAdam, Robert, 31 Virginia Street, Glasgow.
McLaren, David, 42 South Clerk Street, Edinburgh.
*Nesbit, John, 162 High Street, Portobello.
Noble, Alexander, 139 Princes Street, Edinburgh.
*Paterson, James, 15 Regent Quay, Aberdeen.
Shairp, William, 79 Port Street, Stirling.
*Stephenson, John Bertram, 43 Frederick Street, Edinburgh.
*Strachan, Alexander, 138 Rosemount Place, Aberdeen.
Sutherland, John William, 63 High Street, Dumfries.
Thompson, Thomas, 35 George Street, Edinburgh.

Those marked with an asterisk are members of the retiring executive, but are eligible for re-election.

A Hawick Man.

Mr. James A. Hislop, who served his apprenticeship with Mr. Maben, chemist, Hawick, has been distinguishing himself at Belfast, where he has concurrently attended the medical classes at Queen's College and acted as an assistant with Messrs. Grattan & Co. He has now finished his medical curriculum, and last week was awarded the only gold medal in connection with the Belfast Medical School, for an examination in diseases of children. During his course he has taken first prize in theory and practice of medicine, second prize in theory and practice of surgery, and second prize in midwifery and gynæcology, besides taking the Malcolm Scholarship at the Belfast Royal Hospital.

Lady Medical Students in Edinburgh.

The managers of the Edinburgh Royal Infirmary have had the question of the admission of lady students to the wards of that institution again forced on their attention. There are twelve lady medical students who have arrived at the stage when clinical instruction is given. The Scottish Association for the Medical Education of Women have applied on behalf of these ladies that they should receive clinical instruction in the wards of the Royal Infirmary. Failing this, the ladies would have to go to Glasgow. The managers consulted the medical staff, and the latter, by fifteen votes to five, resolved that clinical teaching to women could not be given in the Infirmary until the proposed extension took place. The managers, however, it is held by some, are already pledged to the granting of facilities for the education of lady medicals, and it is urged that the question resolves itself into whether the managers or the staff are to govern the Infirmary. The managers have invited the staff to a conference to see whether a method can be devised for giving the lady students the necessary clinical instruction.

Druggist's Assistant in Trouble.

Michael M'Grath, assistant druggist, residing at Dumbiedykes, Edinburgh, was last week sentenced by Sheriff Campbell Smith, at Dundee, to pay a fine of 5*l.* 5*s.*, or suffer forty days' imprisonment, for indecent assault.

French Pharmaceutical News.

(From our Paris Correspondent.)

An Anonymous Benefactor has given a considerable sum to be expended in scholarships at the School of Pharmacy, for meritorious students.

Illegal Practice of Pharmacy by a Dentist.—M. Lejeune, police commissary of the Sorbonne quarter, accompanied by Professor Riche, of the Paris School of Pharmacy, paid a visit last week to a dentist in the Fog. St. Martin, who was suspected of illegal practice of pharmacy. The visit resulted in the discovery of a quantity of medicaments, and it will probably be followed up by a prosecution.

Adulterated Iodoform Gauze.—From the laboratory of the Pharmacie Centrale a warning note is given of adulteration of this article. A sample which was tested was labelled "Iodoform gauze, 30 per cent." It contained 8 per cent. of iodoform, and the colour had been heightened by a nitrated derivative of phenol. To detect that addition it should be plunged in water, when it assumes a yellow colour. Pure iodoform gauze does not yield its colour to water.

A Dramatic Incident took place at the Rue Gribeauval Police Station last week. A pharmacist's assistant, named Georges Robert, presented himself there and asked to see M. Prélat, the commissary. His request being granted, the young man informed M. Prélat that he had intentionally absorbed 50 centigrammes of opium extract and 5 centigrammes of morphine. Hardly had he finished this declaration when he gave terrible proof of its truth by falling apparently lifeless on the floor. M. Prélat at once caused the body to be transported to the Hôpital de la Charité; life was found not to be extinct, and Robert may possibly yet be saved.

French Pharmacy at the Chicago Exhibition.—Among the names of intending exhibitors in the chemical and pharmaceutical products, drugs, &c., section are M. Louis Adrian, M. Asselin, M. Sailliot, and M. Poirier, chemical manufacturers; M. Armet de Lisle, manufacturer of pharmaceutical preparations; M. le Caron, perfumery manufacturer; M. Charles Buchet, Director of the Pharmacie Centrale; M. Fumouze, pharmacist; and M. Lequin, director of the chemical-works at St. Gobain. M. Poirier has not allowed his senatorial duties to prevent him from lending his assistance, and he has been chosen president of the committee, of which Messrs. Sailliot and Guerlain are vice-presidents and M. Adrian the secretary. Applications for exhibiting in the French section should be addressed to M. Poirier.

An Attempt at Wholesale Poisoning is suspected to have occurred in the Saint Avoye quarter. M. Boué, pharmacist, 34 Rue Grenier, St. Lazare, engaged an Alsatian, known by the name of André, a few months ago, as laboratory assistant. At first he found him, like most of his fellow-countrymen, sober and hard-working, but after a few weeks he took to drink, and was dismissed. Before leaving he appears to have used menaces towards M. Verdier, manager of the pharmacy, who had been compelled to make complaints of his conduct. Not long after, M. Verdier had just dined with his wife and little daughter, when all were suddenly taken ill. Dr. Forget, being called in, suspected poison, and used a powerful antidote to put them out of danger. M. Verdier suspecting the wine, which had a bitter taste, M. Bubillois, the assistant of the pharmacy, experimentally partook of it, and was seized with the same pains. All having ended well, M. Boué, it is stated, was not inclined to take up the matter, but about a week ago, Alvarez, another

laboratory assistant, told the pharmacist he had supplied André with a quantity of morphine. M. Boué is reported to have put the case into the hands of M. Martin, the police commissary of the district. It would appear that the affair has unveiled a plan of robbery which has been carried on for some time by laboratory assistants, and in which Alvarez and the suspected amateur poisoner are involved. The system was simply to obtain the printed order-forms of their employers, and, having filled them in the usual way, to present them to wholesale druggists, or otherwise, and thus obtain goods to be subsequently disposed. Several pharmacists of the Boulevard Magenta and the Boulevard Voltaire have thus been victimised. Alvarez is in custody, and André is "wanted" by the police.

Foreign and Colonial News.

QUININE FROM CUPREINE.—There would appear to be a hope of some practical application of recent researches on the conversion of cupreine into quinine, for the Société Anonyme des Matières Colorantes et Produits Chimiques, of Paris, has applied for a German patent covering the subject.

AMERICAN STICKLAC.—According to the *Washington Star*, trees of the stinkwood and acacia variety, infested with insects of the same character as those which in Asia produce the sticklac of commerce, have recently been discovered to exist in great profusion in the South-Western States from Utah to Mexico, and from the Colorado Desert to Texas. It is believed that with a proper system of cultivation these "valuable bugs" could be propagated to such an extent as to render America independent of the Old World for her sticklac and shellac supplies.

GINGER-GROWING IN JAMAICA.—The average yield of dried and cured ginger, fit for the market, in Jamaica, is from 1,000 to 1,500 lbs. per acre. A good crop may yield even 2,000 lbs. As long as the ginger, when dug up, is kept from the sun, it need not be peeled for two or three days. After peeling for the day the roots should be put to soak in plenty of water over night; in the morning washed, cleaned, and weighed; then put on mats and turned over carefully at midday for six or eight days until cured. It takes 3 lbs. of green ginger to make 1 lb. of dry root.

UNITED STATES TRADE-MARKS.—The following trade-marks were registered at Washington on May 25:—"Wonderful wintergreen" and diamond-shaped panel, for a rheumatism remedy, by the Estate of P. Dolloff, New York; "Sozaline," for a preparation for healing wounds, chaps, &c., by Charles Ryan, Springfield, Ill.; "Humanitas," for remedies for alcoholism, &c, by the Humanitas Co., Lakewood, N.Y.; "Nature's Remedy" and a portrait, for a liver-regulator and blood-purifier, by the A. H. Lewis Medicine Co., Bolivar, Mo.; "Sal-Lister" for antiseptic, &c., compounds, by the Bunton Drug Co., Terre Haute, Ind.

PHARMACY AT THE CAPE.—The Pharmacy Board of Cape Colony held their second quarterly meeting at the board offices, Long Street, Capetown, on March 17. All the five members, Messrs. Pocock (President) Cleghorn, Walsh, Helmore and Mayer, whose portraits were recently published in this journal, were present, as was also Dr. C. F. K. Murray, the representative of the Medical Council. Among the questions which engaged the attention of the Board on this occasion was the treatment of unqualified dispensers employed in hospitals and other public institutions, in connection with which a resolution was adopted. The Secretary was instructed to procure information from the various British colonies, the Transvaal, Orange Free State, and the principal European and American States in regard to the standard of examination in those countries. The first examination for the chemist and druggist's certificate was also announced to take place, but only one candidate presented himself, and he was "plucked." The next Board meeting and examination will be held on August 11 at Cape Town.

WILLS OF DECEASED CHEMISTS.

The will of the late Mr. John Morris Broad, pharmaceutical chemist, of 510 Hornsey Road, who died on January 10, 1892, was proved at Somerset House by the widow, Mrs. H. Broad—Mr. Joseph P. Garrett, the other executor and trustee, having renounced probate. The gross personalty amounted to 1,502*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.*, and the net to 768*l.* 11*s.* 9*d.* The testator leaves to his wife his furniture, plate, linen, and general household effects, together with a legacy of 100*l.*, bequeaths the whole of his property, real and personal, including the premises upon which he carried on his business, with the goodwill thereof, in trust for the benefit of his wife during widowhood, with remainder to their children in equal shares, failing whom with remainder to his (the testator's) mother and sister in equal shares.

The will of the late Mr. R. H. Jones, of Everton, chemist, who died on May 20, 1891, has been proved at Liverpool Probate Registry by Mr. Thomas Kenwick Jones, the deceased's brother and sole executor. The gross personalty amounted to 562*l.* 4*s.* 5*d.*, and the net to 418*l.* 7*s.* 1*d.* To his said brother Thomas the testator leaves 150*l.* He also leaves him, together with his sister Jane, his furniture, stock-in-trade, and the goodwill of his business. To his mother he leaves the house and shop, and two adjoining houses in Beacon Lane, with remainder to the children of his brother John and sister Ellen.

The will, with codicils, of the late Mr. Elias C. C. Whittle, chemist, formerly of St. John's Wood, but who died at High Barnet on March 29, 1891, has been proved at Somerset House by Mrs. E. M. Whittle, the widow, and Mr. H. R. Greenhill, of 23 Fenchurch Street. The testator directs that his business shall be sold, and that the proceeds, together with the rest of his estate, real and personal, shall be held in trust for the benefit of his wife for life, with remainder to his sister and her children. He, by a codicil, also leaves his widow a small estate, and all other property which he inherited from his uncle, Charles Hill. The gross personalty amounted to 5,529*l.* 4*s.* 10*d.*, and the net to 5,383*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.*

The will and codicil of the late Mr. John Lumley Clemishaw, of Bury, wholesale druggist, who died on January 22, 1892, was proved at Manchester on February 19 by Messrs. R. W. Pickering and Frederick Howarth, the executors. The gross personalty amounted to 4 223*l.* 17*s.* 4*d.* and the net to 3,949*l.* 9*s.* To his brother Joseph Henry the testator leaves his share in the businesses carried on by them in co-partnership. To his housekeeper, if in his employ at his death, he leaves his household furniture, plate, linen, and effects generally; also his garden implements and tools, including his flagstaff. He also leaves her an annuity of 78*l.* during spinsterhood; upon her marriage she forfeits the annuity and is to receive 250*l.* To his executors he leaves 20*l.* each. The residue of his property the testator bequeaths and devises to his said brother and to his sister Jane.

The will of the late Mr. Howel Jenkins, formerly of 1 Museum Chambers, W.C., retired chemist and druggist, of 12 Claverton Street, Belgravia, who died on February 11, 1892, was on March 4 proved at Somerset House by Miss Deborah Barrett, of the aforesaid address, the sole executrix, by whom the gross value of the personal estate and effects was sworn to amount to 869*l.* 19*s.* 8*d.* The net value amounted to 843*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* To his brother Edward Jenkins, of Whitchurch, the testator bequeaths his watch, chains, jewels, and personal trinkets. With these exceptions he leaves his whole property, real and personal, to the said Miss D. Barrett, formerly his housekeeper.

The will of the late Mr. W. J. Potter, of Plaistow, wholesale and retail chemist, who died on March 2, 1892, was proved at Somerset House, on April 1, by Messrs. William Potter, of 81 High Street, Plaistow, wholesale chemist, and W. W. Anderson, of 16 Rushmore Road, Clapton, by whom the personal estate was sworn to amount to 1,729*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*, and the net to 1,352*l.* 17*s.* 3*d.* The testator leaves to his said son, William, his horses, carts, and carriages, his businesses, with stock-in-trade, &c., and a leasehold house. The residue of his property, including eleven freehold houses and three leaseholds, he divides between his said son, and his son Arthur, and his two daughters.

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.

COUNCIL MEETING.

THE new Council met for the first time on Wednesday forenoon at 16 Bloomsbury Square, when there were present:—Messrs. C. B. Allen, S. R. Atkins, Alexander Bottle, Michael Carteighe, W. Gowen Cross, Thomas Greenish, Nicholas M. Grose, John Harrison, Walter Hills, W. Johnston, Marshall Leigh, N. H. Martin, W. Martindale, G. T. W. Newsholme, J. G. F. Richardson, G. F. Schacht, Alfred Southall, David Storrar, and W. Warren. Mr. A. C. Abraham and Mr. Robert Hampson were absent, the latter being at Eastbourne an invalid, but happily recovering from his recent illness. According to custom, Mr. Carteighe took the chair, Mr. Bottle also resuming his place in the vice-chair, until the minutes of the meetings held on May 4 and 18 had been read. Then Mr. Carteighe said:

"The First Business

is a ballot for the President; afterwards we shall ballot for a Vice-President and a Treasurer. Each member will put a cross against the name of the person for whom he wishes to vote." The Secretary by this time was distributing the lists of names, and when he appeared with our reporter's hat as a ballot-box the result was a foregone conclusion, for that hat—or, rather, its predecessors—has always brought luck to Mr. Carteighe. The vote resulted as follows:—

Carteighe, 17; Hampson, 1; and a blank.

But Mr. Carteighe did not require to announce the result. The Secretary had scarcely let the last paper drop before applause broke out all round the table, spontaneously and heartily.

The President, in returning thanks, said he took this as a very great compliment, done in a graceful way. He understood the vote to mean that they wished him to continue in office another year; he would accept it for that term, and thanked them for their confidence.

The Secretary then distributed ballot-papers for

The Vice-Presidency.

While he was doing that the President filled in the time by welcoming to the Board Mr. Grose, of Swansea; Mr. Johnston, of Aberdeen; and Mr. Martin, of Newcastle—this sentiment meeting with applause. It may be mentioned that there was a little shifting of the members round the table. Mr. Allen has moved round to Mr Watt's old seat—the second on the President's left, and Mr. Martin takes the third, Mr. Schacht moving round to the fifth. Mr. Grose, whether by accident or intention, has managed to drop into the seat which Mr. Evans was wont to fill at the window-end of the table, while Mr. Johnston has settled down between Mr. Leigh and Mr. Southall on the same side. There was still a little more shifting to be done, for the ballot brought out the following figures:—

Cross	10	Richardson	1
Bottle	5	Newsholme	1
Harrison	1		

One voting-paper was declared amidst loud laughter to be invalid, for the voter had crossed two names.

The President having declared Mr. Cross to be elected Vice-President, Mr. Bottle vacated the chair, which he has occupied for four years, and in taking it,

Mr. Cross thanked his fellow-members for the honour they had done him. In his short life, he added, he had had many honours conferred upon him, but none had given him so great pleasure, or such a sense of responsibility, as this office. The thought that he was occupying this position that day almost overwhelmed him, for he had from the first time he entered pharmacy been a warm supporter of the Society, and had a high regard for those who were its leaders. When he looked back upon the illustrious men who had occupied the vice-chair, he felt what was required of him, and he would do his best, but if he did not succeed it would rather be his misfortune than his fault. (Applause.)

The ballot for

The Treasurership

resulted in the whole nineteen votes being cast for Mr. Hampson, who was accordingly unanimously re-elected.

Other Annual and Monthly Business.

The standing orders were adopted.

Mr. Richard Bremridge was reappointed Secretary and Registrar.

Dr. B. H. Paul was reappointed Editor, and Mr. J. H. Humphrey Sub-editor.

Mr. E. M. Holmes was reappointed Curator.

Mr. J. Rutherford Hill was reappointed Assistant-Secretary in Scotland.

Messrs. Bowen, Davies, and Pinches (of the College of Preceptors) were appointed to conduct the Jacob Bell Scholarship Examination.

A number of persons were elected members, associates, and students of the Society. Committees of the Council were arranged—viz., Finance; Benevolent Fund; Library, Laboratory, Museum, and House; Ground-rents; Law and Parliamentary; Research and General Purposes—to meet as formerly.

Thanks Accorded.

The President said that he was sure that it was the feeling of the Council that a few words of heartfelt thanks should be said of Mr. Bottle—(applause)—but he did not mean to propose a formal resolution. Mr. Bottle was the father of the Council in the matter of age; he had for many years been an active member of the Society and of the Council, and had for two periods of three and four years acted as Vice-President. In this capacity he had earned the friendship and esteem of his colleagues, as well as of the members of the Society outside the Council, and they desired to acknowledge with gratefulness the eminent service he had rendered to the Society. (Applause.)

Mr. Bottle (who now sat at the President's right hand) thanked the Council. It was now five-and-thirty years since he had first been a member of that body, and he had always received the greatest kindness in that capacity. (Applause.)

The President, again rising, said that concurrently with the welcome to three new members they had to recognise the absence of the three gentlemen whose places they occupied. First, there was Mr. Watt, who came from the other side of the Tweed, and whose presence with them was, he thought, beneficial to the Society. Mr. Watt was a man of considerable parts, but he was no longer young, and it was natural that he should not wish to travel so often as the requirements of the Council demanded. He felt that they were grateful to Mr. Watt for his loyalty, and he would allow them to convey to him in his retirement at the quiet town of Haddington, this expression of the Council's regard and esteem. Next, there was Mr. Evans, who had left them to undertake duties, if not larger, of a special character. As an early student, Mr. Evans was an enthusiastic and active well-wisher of the Society. They could not be surprised that the people in his neighbourhood should have asked him to undertake public duties as the chairman of the Carmarthenshire County Council, and they would convey to him the hope that in his new sphere of work he would be able to promote education in a manner consistent with the great interest which he had taken in it. Lastly, there was Mr. Gostling, a man who had not talked very much, but when he did speak he was always to the point, and expressed the right idea, and did the right thing at the right moment. Mr. Gostling's code of ethics was as high as that of anyone he knew. He held the opinion strongly that they were there to look after the public interests as well as their own, and he had kept that view strongly before the Council in all their dealings with public matters. He hoped that Mr. Gostling would come back to the Council when he had more leisure, and he was sure that they would welcome him—(hear, hear)—for although they were a much-abused body they did not get many men to give them their services.

It was agreed to convey these expressions to the gentlemen named.

Death of Mr. Sandford.

The President said that after what had transpired at the annual meeting, it was only necessary that they should place

on the minutes an expression of the loss which the Council felt owing to the death of Mr. Sandford. He accordingly moved that—

This Council records with regret the death of George Webb Sandford, who for twenty-six years was a member of the Council, and for eight years President of the Society. To his sagacity and firmness at a most critical period of the history of pharmacy all registered chemists and druggists are deeply indebted, and the services he rendered more especially in connection with the passing of the Pharmacy Act, 1868, will always be remembered with gratitude. The Council feels that it is only echoing the sentiments of the whole Society in expressing admiration for his character, regret at his loss, and reverence for his memory.

The President added that it was a gratifying feature of Mr. Sandford's life that he had been as highly esteemed in social as in pharmaceutical circles.

The VICE-PRESIDENT seconded the motion, which was passed, and a copy of it was directed to be sent to Mr. George Sandford.

VON HOFMANN AND DYMOCK.

The PRESIDENT, again speaking, said that since the last meeting the Society had lost two of its honorary members, and he moved the following resolution :—

The Council desires to express its sense of the loss sustained by chemical science in the death of Professor August Wilhelm von Hofmann, an honorary member of the Society.

It also regrets the death of another eminent honorary member, who was a holder of the Hanbury Gold Medal—Brigade-Surgeon Wm. Dymock—whose contributions to the knowledge of Indian materia medica are of universal repute, and especially appreciated by English pharmacists.

Speaking of Von Hofmann, he said that the most remarkable thing about him was the magical influence which he had over his pupils. In his own (the speaker's) student-days at the University College he had attended a course of six lectures by Hofmann at the College of Science, and it was marvellous how a German could speak so fluently as he did, while the manner in which he performed his experiments was something which could not be forgotten. So much were the students impressed that they used to get up on the benches after the lecture and cheer the Professor. In a large sense, the progress of industrial chemistry in this country was due to Hofmann. He was, it was true, a German appointed to his position by the Prince Consort, to whom they owed the conception of a distinct college of chemistry; but he was undoubtedly a distinguished man in every sense of the word, and the whole colour-industry of this country came out of his laboratory. It was owing to his skill and genius that most of that industry was initiated, and, although he did not share in all its results, Germany was to do him honour in various ways, recognising what he had done for his native country. With regard to the late Mr. Dymock, the President said that he was a correspondent and friend of the late Daniel Hanbury, and had rendered great service indeed to science and materia medica. He would ask Mr. Hills, who was an old pupil of Hofmann's (with whom the late Mr. Hyde Hills was on terms of intimate friendship) to second the motion, and to convey the resolution to Madame von Hofmann.

Mr. HILLS said that pharmacy was much indebted to Brigade-Surgeon Dymock for what he had done for materia medica, and he had also done much to enrich their own museum. He (Mr. Hills) had the honour of the acquaintance of Professor von Hofmann for twenty years, as he had been a great friend of his late uncle. He would like to refer to a special feature in Hofmann's character; he was cosmopolitan, and to the last he spoke of this country as "dear old England." He was a great traveller, a splendid linguist, and had wide sympathies with his co-workers in all countries. There was a poetical quality in his mind which enabled him to write those obituary notices of distinguished men, which seemed to be classical. Owing to his personal characteristics he had bridged over those feelings of nationality which were apt to retard science, and in all his life he showed that there is a real republic of science which binds humanity together. (Applause.)

The resolution was adopted.

THE EDINBURGH HOUSE.

The PRESIDENT made a statement regarding the Edinburgh House, upon which the Board of Examiners desire some alteration or addition so as to meet the enlarged requirements of the practical examination. It was submitted to the Executive of the Branch to prepare plans for the approval of the Council.

FINANCE.

The members who have acted during the past month in financial matters reported that there is at present a balance on the General Fund account of 3,277*l.*, on the Benevolent Fund 1,107*l*, and on the Donation account 35*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.* On the General Fund the receipts during May had amounted to 2,397*l.*, a cheque from the publishers for 1,670*l.* being the chief item, and the rest came from subscriptions, examination fees, &c. There was a balance of 1,919*l.* brought forward from April, and a sum of 1,118*l.* was paid out during May, leaving the balance as stated. 1,108*l.* was now required for salaries and general expenses. The receipts for the Benevolent Fund amounted to 207*l.* Of this subscriptions furnished 91*l.*, the rest coming from ground-rents. There were three donations during the month. The report was adopted on the motion of the President.

BENEVOLENT FUND.

Nine cases were considered, and two of them were not entertained. The grants agreed to amounted to 62*l.*—viz., one of 15*l.*, three of 10*l.* each, one of 7*l.* (to give 2*s.* 6*d.* a week to an old man), and two of 5*l.* each. The lady who got 15*l.* is to be a candidate at the next election of annuitants. The Secretary reported that Mr. Samuel Robinson, of Tottenham, aged 85, who was elected an annuitant in 1881, is dead. This is the sixth death since the last election. The report was adopted.

LOCAL SECRETARIES FOR SCOTLAND.

The only matter of exceptional interest in the Library, &c., Committee's report referred to the suggestion of the Scotch Executive that more local secretaries for Scotland should be appointed. The PRESIDENT said that the committee were not quite sure how the proposal could be carried out, for there was a lack of detail to go upon. He had spoken of the matter to Mr. Ewing, from whom he learnt that there were many enthusiastic young men who were willing to give their services to the Society, and to canvass sparsely-populated districts. They proposed to refer the matter back to the Executive to report, and no doubt one result would be that they would get additional secretaries for Glasgow, Aberdeen, and Dundee.

The report was agreed to.

NOTICE FOR THE EXAMINATIONS.

The PRESIDENT said that since the extended practical work in the Minor examination had been enforced, great difficulty had been found in arranging and preparing for the examination in so short a time as elapsed after the 1st of the month. He had given the matter careful thought for two months, and was forced to the conclusion that the only way out of the difficulty was to adopt such a motion as that of which he had given notice—viz., to amend the by-laws as follows :—

That in order to facilitate the arrangements for conducting the qualifying examinations under the Pharmacy Acts, it is desirable that longer notice be given by intending candidates.

That clause 20 of section X. of the by-laws be therefore amended in the following manner :—

Clause 20, section X.—For "first" substitute "fifteenth," and after the word "month" insert "immediately preceding that."

The clause, as amended, will stand as follows :—

Section X., clause 20.—All persons intending to present themselves for examination in the Major, the Minor, or the Modified examination shall give to the Registrar notice in writing of their intention in that behalf on or before the fifteenth day of the month immediately preceding that in which the examination is to take place.

A special meeting of the Council would be held at noon next Wednesday to read this a second time; it would be read a third time at the July meeting, and after that the by-law would be approved by a special meeting of the Society before it was sent to the Privy Council.

The motion was agreed to.

The Rest of the Business

comprised a remit to the Library, &c., Committee to arrange for the delivery of the inaugural sessional address; a letter of thanks from the Nottingham Chemists' Association; a letter from the local secretaries in the Birmingham district approving of the Council's resolution to increase the annuities; a letter from Mr. Leo Atkinson, of Deptford, urging the Council to continue its efforts to consolidate the ranks of chemists and druggists. Mr. Atkinson was of opinion that the President's campaign had done much good, that that good should not be lost, and that another Bill should be proceeded with at the first opportunity. The unification clauses of the last Bill met the case, he thought. This is to be kept in mind.

The Secretary's Salary.

Lastly, there was the General Purposes Committee's report to be taken in private, but the President spoke of one portion of it in public—viz, a proposal to increase Mr. Richard Bremridge's salary by 150*l*. In mentioning this he spoke in terms of high praise regarding Mr. Bremridge's services to the Society, pointing out that in the President's absence he was the official representative of the Society, and had such duties to perform that it was necessary that a gentleman in his position should be adequately remunerated. (Applause.)

Our reporter then left.

Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland.

A MEETING of the Council was held on June 1. The following is the full report of the proceedings:—

Complimentary.

The President said: I desire, on behalf of the Council, to welcome Mr. Cunningham to a seat on the Council. I am sure we shall find him to be both a useful and an agreeable member. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Cunningham: I thank you very much for having placed me on the Council. I have but one wish, and that is to help you. I believe I shall represent the druggists as well as any other member of your body. If the seat which has been given to me had been previously held by a druggist, I should have hesitated to allow my name to be put forward; but as it is, I think that as a pharmaceutical chemist I shall protect the druggists as much as, if not more than, one of themselves.

The President: I have known Mr. Cunningham for a great many years, and the more I have known of him the the more I have admired him. Before we proceed with the *agenda* of the day, I wish to report the result of

The Ballahay Prosecutions.

Two summonses each had been issued against Mr. Patrick Fee and Mr. Arthur Fee for offences committed under the Pharmacy Act of 1875. We received a communication from them, and one of the Messrs. Fee came up to Dublin and offered to submit, and the Law Committee accepted their submission, the terms being that the matter should be arranged in open court, and that the Messrs. Fee should pay the full penalty—which the Law Committee could neither increase nor abate—of 5*l*. for each offence, and also 5*l*. 5*s*. costs. They also gave an undertaking to strictly observe the provisions of the Act in future. The President read the undertaking, which has already been published, and in continuation said: The case of the Messrs. Fee was a peculiar one. We prosecuted them before for the same offence, and they gave us a great deal of trouble. They appealed against a conviction by magistrates, and their appeal cost us a large sum of money and gave the Law Committee a great deal of trouble, but it was as well for the Society that their appeal was heard, for the superior Court affirmed the sentence of the magistrates, and the Society was thereby placed in a stronger position than ever before the pharmaceutical world and the public. We are glad, however, that these gentlemen submitted to the penalties in connection with the recent cases against them. If they had not done so, and if a second conviction should have been recorded against them, we should have been compelled to go before the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council and request the removal of their names from the register, which would have prevented them from styling themselves "chemists and druggists," and selling poisons under the Poisons Act.

Mr. Wells: They offered to pay 10*l*. costs, but the Law Committee thought that by getting 5*l*. 5*s*. costs they would do very well.

Compounders in Dispensaries.

The following letter was received from the Local Government Board:—

Dublin, April 23, 1882.

Sir,—I am directed by the Local Government Board for Ireland to acknowledge the receipt of, your letter of the 22nd inst., and in reply I am to state for the information of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland that on the occurrence of a vacancy in the office of compounder of medicines for a dispensary district in respect of which a sealed order is in force directing that the duties thereof shall be discharged by an apothecary only, the Local Government Board will be prepared to empower the committee of management of such district to appoint, as they may see fit, either an apothecary or a duly qualified pharmaceutical chemist to fill the office in question.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

D. MacSheahan, Assistant Secretary.

Arthur T. Ferrall, Esq.

The President: There might be cases in which the local authority would prefer to appoint an apothecary, because he could act as *locum-tenens* for the doctor.

Mr. Wells: They could not do that. If the apothecary were to prescribe for a single patient he would be liable to dismissal. What led to the whole matter was this. A dispensary committee not very far from this advertised for an "apothecary or pharmaceutical chemist." When they came to make the appointment their attention was called to a fact of which they had not previously been aware—namely, that a sealed order was in force which compelled them to appoint an apothecary; and if they had appointed a pharmaceutical chemist the Local Government Board would not have ratified the appointment. I was afterwards told that a sealed order of the kind can only be withdrawn at the request of the committee or Board. Do the Local Government Board mean, by their present letter, to say that when a vacancy of the same kind occurs they will empower the appointing body to appoint a pharmaceutical chemist without having been requested by them to withdraw the sealed order?

The President: They say they will "empower" the committee.

Mr. Wells: Will they, when a vacancy occurs, write to the electing Board or committee, saying, "We rescind the sealed order," or will they tell the Board to approach them, saying, "We wish you to rescind the sealed order"?

The Vice-President: We ought to write to the Local Government Board to know whether the action they will take will be voluntary on their part or only at the request of the dispensary committee.

Mr. Hodgson: If my memory serves me right, Mr. Morris stated that if the Local Government Board were applied to they would recommend the sealed order to be set aside. It comes to this—that they will not act unless they are put in motion.

Mr. Wells: If that be so, we are in the same position we were in twelve months ago.

Mr. Grindley: We should ask them if they will rescind sealed orders on our application, when we know that there are vacancies in Dublin, and that our men are properly qualified for the positions.

The President: It would be much better if the sealed orders were entirely withdrawn.

Mr. Wells: That's exactly what I want them to do. I move that the President call on Dr. Mooney, the secretary of the Local Government Board, and ask him what meaning is to be attached to their present letter.

The motion was seconded and agreed to.

A Museum in View.

A letter from Dr. Valentine Ball, the director of the Dublin Science and Art Museum, invited the Council to contribute to it from time to time specimens of vegetable drugs and economic botany.

Dr. BURNES: I move that the Registrar be instructed to write a courteous reply to that letter, stating that we hope soon to be in a position to accede to Dr. Ball's request. There is no doubt that the subjects of materia medica and pharmacy are now engaging the attention of all the licensing bodies. They have recently been brought to the attention of the General Medical Council by Dr. Macnamara, of this city. The examinations under our auspices now cover the whole field of materia medica, and it is not possible for a student to be properly prepared unless he has some museum where he can see standard specimens of drugs with reference to which he may be examined. It is rather a disgrace to our Society that for the last fifteen years we have allowed the question of a museum to be almost in abeyance. I hope that the subject will now receive from us the attention that it deserves. I shall give notice of a motion for this day month, that the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland do establish a museum worthy of the high position that it now occupies; and as a museum is nothing without a curator, I hope that provision will be made for the appointment of a curator, whose duty it will be to have the specimens in proper order for the examiners and the students.

Mr. WELLS: I second the motion of Dr. Burnes. The subject is a very important one. We have a museum, to a certain extent, but it is not kept in the way in which it ought to be. We have been hampered in the past by the want of funds, but now we are in a better position.

The VICE-PRESIDENT: I concur in what has been said by Dr. Burnes and Mr. Wells. It is a pity that the subject has been so long neglected. Hitherto our operations have been of a warlike character; but the war is now nearly over, and I am sure that once a museum is commenced it will grow very rapidly, and will soon become a credit to the Society.

The PRESIDENT: But what the letter asks us to do is to contribute to the Science and Art Museum.

Dr. BURNES: We can send them duplicates from our own museum.

Mr. WELLS said that Mr. Holmes, the curator of the English Pharmaceutical Society, had stated that he would be happy to give specimens to that Society. He further added that it was Mr. Allen who made the first attempt for us in this line, and it is to him that we owe what we have got in the way of specimens. He took a great deal of trouble with them.

The motion was unanimously agreed to.

THE SOCIETY AND TRINITY COLLEGE.

A letter was received from Dr. Shaw, F.T.C.D., the registrar of Trinity College, Dublin, stating that, in consequence of the crowded state of the programme of the Tercentenary Celebration, it would be impossible for the Board to make provision for a public reception of the address of the Pharmaceutical Society.

The PRESIDENT: Our course, then, is to have our address engrossed and sent to the Board.

Dr. BURNES: I move that the address be engrossed on parchment, and the seal of the Society be affixed to it.

Mr. GRINDLEY: I have great pleasure in seconding that motion.

Agreed to.

THE EXAMINER AND THE VISITOR.

The following letter was received from Dr. E. MacDowel Cosgrove:—

5 Gardiner's Row, Dublin, May 15, 1892.

DEAR SIR, I have just seen in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST of yesterday that you said at Council meeting of Pharmaceutical Society, "I fear there is a little friction between our examiner and Dr. Duffey." I beg to assure you that you are under a mistake, and I hope you will convey this assurance to the Council. I have always found Dr. Duffey most courteous. Dr. Duffey's report was sent to me to report on, and I merely pointed out that the old calendar gave two different sub-divisions of the subjects of examination in different pages, and that Dr. Duffey's criticism was caused by his having adopted the second sub-division, whilst I marked by the first. In fact, I marked rightly according to one page, whilst Dr. Duffey criticised rightly by another page. The only difference of opinion was as to which sub-division was the right one to select. I trust you will pardon me for troubling you, but I should be very sorry if Dr. Duffey thought that I in any way resented his criticism, or that the Council thought there was friction between us. Since I have had the honour of being your examiner I have always found Dr. Duffey's visits helpful. He has taken a deep interest in the examination, and has several times made suggestions which I found of value. I am, dear Sir, very truly yours,

The President P.S.I. E. MACDOWEL COSGROVE.

The PRESIDENT: I may say that five minutes after I received that letter Dr. Duffey called on me at my office and assured me that there was no friction whatever between him and Dr. Cosgrove. He said they were the best of friends, but that whenever anything occurred that he thought required to be reported upon, he did so without fear or favour. I told him of the letter I had received from Dr. Cosgrove, which I had just previously handed to the Registrar to put on the *agenda* paper, and expressed my regret at having in any way hinted that there was any friction between them.

REAPING WITHOUT SOWING.

A letter was received from the Clerk of Cookstown Petty Sessions forwarding 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, being two-thirds of a fine imposed on John Early, of Cookstown, for selling ether without being qualified to do so.

Mr. WELLS: This was a case in which the police themselves prosecuted, and we had no trouble.

MR. BOYD'S UNDERTAKING.

The REGISTRAR read the following undertaking, which had been given by Mr. Samuel Boyd:—

6 Merrion Row, April 28, 1892.

In consideration of your withdrawing the summons you have issued against me for the infringement of the Pharmacy Acts and accepting the penalty I have incurred, with costs, I hereby undertake from this date to give up compounding prescriptions, or in any other way infringing the said Pharmacy Acts as now in force in Ireland.

Yours truly,
SAMUEL BOYD.

DON'T WANT TO FIGHT.

The following letter was received from Mr. John K. Currie, solicitor:—

7 Wellington Street, Ballymena,
May 20, 1892.

SIR,—I am instructed by Samuel Bonner and James W. Henderson, both of Ballymena, to inform you that their attention having recently been called to the law affecting partnership with chemists, and having then for the first time learned that only duly qualified chemists can enter into such partnership, they have this day dissolved partnership with and withdrawn from the firm of druggists in Ballymena, trading as Bonner, Henderson & Woodside; and an agreement to that effect has been duly signed. The parties are only a very short time in business, and were unaware until the other day of the law on the subject affecting them. I have to request you to lay this letter before the Council of your Society, and which I trust they will take as an assurance on the part of my clients that they have no desire to violate the law.

To the Registrar of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland. Yours truly, JOHN K. CURRIE.

Mr. WELLS: That is a very satisfactory letter, and is the result of the prosecutions in Dublin. We had several complaints against them, and were in a position to have instituted prosecutions.

THE LAW COMMITTEE.

A letter was read from Mr. P. Merrin resigning his seat on the Law Committee.

A DONATION

was received from the Department of Public Instruction, Sydney, of their Technological Museum Report, 1890. A vote of thanks was passed to the donors.

NO ENGLISH NEED APPLY.

The President moved, pursuant to notice—

That the regulations relating to examinations for the licence to act as a registered druggist be amended by the addition of the following words:—Proof of service to a pharmaceutical chemist or chemist and druggist of Great Britain may be accepted from candidates for this examination."

In the case of pharmaceutical chemists the Council had already passed a resolution extending the privileges of the regulation respecting their examination to pharmaceutical candidates of "Great Britain" as well as Ireland. He considered that a similar rule should be made in connection with the chemist and druggist examinations, and that a young

man who had served his time to a chemist and druggist of Great Britain should be admitted to the Irish Society's examinations.

Mr. HODGSON said the proposition appeared to him a very reasonable one, and he had great pleasure in seconding it.

Mr. GIBSON said he objected to it. He believed that in doing so he was voicing the opinions of the great majority of the chemists and druggists of Ireland. He did not think it was at all necessary for them to take this step unless they were sure that the English Society would reciprocate. He did not see why they should let young men from the other side come there and start in business in opposition to them.

The PRESIDENT: Will not the English Society admit any young man who has studied pharmacy here to their examinations?

Mr. MONTGOMERY: They will.

Mr. GIBSON: But this is not a question as to a pharmaceutical examination. I submit that you have no power under either your Pharmacy Act or your Amendment Act to do what you propose.

Mr. WELLS: You are quite wrong. Under the original Act we have that power; and in the Amendment Act there is a proviso that it is to be read with the other, and the two construed as one.

Mr. MONTGOMERY said he believed the Council had power to take this step; but he did not think that the Council should open a way to English and Scotch assistants to come over to Ireland and take advantage of a Minor examination for the purpose of commencing business in opposition to chemists and druggists here. In England chemists and druggists were accustomed to dispense; and it would be a sort of second nature to them, and they would go on with it here.

Mr. GRINDLEY did not think the Council should be making fresh regulations to suit every case. They should act on the broad basis of what was right for the public and right for their licentiates. There was no such demand for chemists and druggists in Ireland as to make it necessary for them to widen their borders and allow in licentiates from the other side.

Dr. BURNES said he certainly was not afraid of competition. Let their young men compete with the Englishmen, and if the former were better they would hold their own, while if they were the worse they would be crushed out. He did not think it would be wise for the Council to reject this proposition.

Mr. MONTGOMERY: The pharmaceutical chemists' Preliminary examination here is much the same as it is there; but it is a different thing as regards our Minor examination, to which there is no corresponding one in England.

Mr. WELLS said there was a great deal in what had been said by Mr. Montgomery. The Council had already had a great deal of trouble in preventing men who were not pharmacists from compounding; and if the proposed regulation should be passed a great many men who had been rejected in England would come over here, pass the easier examination, and go on with a compounding business.

Mr. GRINDLEY: And you will have hundreds of "Selkirk" cases over again.

The VICE-PRESIDENT said he did not oppose this motion with any narrow spirit; but he thought they had quite enough of material here, and therefore did not see what value they would get by making the proposed concession.

The PRESIDENT: I don't think we have so much material. We often want a good assistant and can't get one. We should consider whether what I propose would not be for the public advantage as well as for our own. We should accept young men coming here from England, who have studied with men in England who are better qualified to teach them their business than the druggists of Ireland.

Mr. WELLS: Don't you think there is a danger of their starting the compounding business?

The PRESIDENT: They will soon find out that we are determined to stop that.

The VICE-PRESIDENT said that in his opinion there were quite as good assistants to be had in Ireland as any that should come from England or Scotland.

The PRSIDENT then put the motion, which was negatived by five to four.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM said he had not voted because he saw arguments both for and against the motion.

MISCELLANEOUS AND ELECTIONS.

Mr. Lemuel Edgehill, of Monasterevan, was registered as a chemist and druggist who had been in business before 1875.

The President and the Vice-President were appointed visitors to the examination for registered druggists, to take place in Dublin; and Mr. Gibson was appointed visitor for the similar examination in Belfast.

On the motion of Mr. WELLS, seconded by Mr. GRINDLEY, Mr. John P. Allen, 67 Talbot Street, Dublin; Mr. David Boyd, 25 North Street, Belfast; and Mr. Alfred R. Lester, 107 Patrick Street, Cork, were elected members of the Society.

On the motion of Mr. GIBSON, seconded by Mr. BOYD, Mr. James Hillock, of Armagh, was elected an associate druggist.

Some other business having been disposed of, the Council adjourned.

PHOTOGRAPHIC NOTES.

WHAT TAKES PLACE ON EXPOSING A PLATE?

THERE was matter of great interest to photographic chemists at the meeting of the Chemical Society on June 2. One of six announced papers was picked out for the first place, and this was by Mr. H. Brereton Baker, B.A., of Dulwich College, on the "Action of Light on Silver Chloride." It has been known for many, many years that the chloride becomes black when exposed to sunlight, and many a chemist has experimented upon the phenomenon. Perhaps it is for that very reason, and the consequent clashing of theories, that there is much uncertainty regarding what actually does take place. Mr. Baker had not long commenced his research, and established certain points, when he found that Mr. Robert Hunt had been over the same ground half a century ago, and recorded his observations in his now rare book, "Researches on Light." Giving due credit to his predecessor and to others who have worked in the same field, Mr. Baker proceeded with his research, and the outcome is decidedly interesting and important from the purely scientific point of view, while a continuation of the research may lead to the highest possibilities in regard to the conditions of the silver salt in the photographic plate before and after exposure, and after development.

Let it be taken for granted that the most commonly accepted theory of the effect of light on silver chloride is that the change of colour is due to the liberation of metallic silver and the formation of subchloride. Attacking it from this point, Mr. Baker found that nitric acid did not dissolve the black substance, as it would do were it metallic silver. That theory could not, therefore, stand, and much check experiment lent corroboration. It also happened that when the blackened chloride was treated with ammonia the whole of it dissolved—a fact which indicated, as Hunt conjectured, that an oxychloride had been formed. It required an enormous amount of careful experiment with ingenious apparatus, which was again and again remodelled, to determine the volume of chlorine given off, and, consequently, the volume of oxygen absorbed. Every care was taken to ensure correct conditions of experiment, to exclude air, moisture, &c., and to determine the amount of chlorine set free. One or two fellows, who joined in the discussion afterwards, thought they detected joints in Mr. Baker's armour, but he satisfactorily showed that there were none. Under these careful conditions, then, the data obtained indicated that the change is one represented by the following equation:—

$$2AgCl + O = Ag_2ClO + Cl.$$

If 50 grammes of the chloride is exposed, only about 0·1 gramme of oxychloride is formed. That makes the determinations exceedingly difficult; and Mr. Baker does not claim absolute exactness for his results, but that the black substance is an oxychloride he does maintain. Incidentally he referred to the experiments of others—Mr. Richardson, of Clifton, for example, who passed hydrogen over the blackened chloride and did not get off water. But

Mr. Baker has done this, and water was given off in his case. How is the difference explained? Mr. Richardson's hydrogen was dried with sulphuric acid; and, whatever may be the change, there is no doubt in the minds of a few chemists that hydrogen does decompose sulphuric acid, and the product of decomposition passing over unites with the oxygen.

One very remarkable observation made in the course of the inquiry was that when the blackened chloride is kept in the dark for several weeks it becomes white again. This is known; but Mr. Baker determined that the whitening is due to the absorption of more oxygen, so that a second oxychloride seems to be formed. The same thing takes place even more rapidly in red light. He further ascertained that silver chloride does not blacken in dry oxygen (showing that the presence of moisture is necessary), nor in a vacuum, nor in CO_2. Under benzine it blackened, that being due to the reducing action of benzine, for metallic silver was, in this case, the black substance. The same thing occurred with carbon tetrachloride of commonly accepted purity; but Mr. Baker purified a sample of Kalbaum's tetrachloride very carefully, and silver chloride exposed to the light in it remained white. Captain Abney, and others who have done the same experiment, and have noted the black coloration, must have worked with impure carbon tetrachloride. The blackening of the chloride in chloroform is due to the reducing action of the alcohol in the chloroform.

Professor Armstrong gave the author high praise for the care which he exhibited in the research, and it seemed to him that, although much of the work had been done by previous investigators, the results were of the highest importance, especially in relation to photographic chemistry. He had never felt satisfied with the explanation that the exposure of a sensitive plate resulted in the formation of silver subbromide; and it was now established that such a subsalt was impossible. It was here that Mr. Baker's experiments gave them a good clue, and he asked him how the oxychloride developed. To that Mr. Baker replied that the black oxychloride developed nicely, but the white one, which he took to resemble the condition of the silver salt in an over-exposed plate, developed very slowly or not at all, closely resembling in this respect the thinness of a developed over-exposed plate. He did not wish, however, to commit himself to anything in this section of the subject, which he had just recently commenced. The paper was followed with unusual interest, and Mr. Baker was warmly applauded in response to the commendation of the chairman, Dr. W. H. Perkin, sen.

"Optimus" Universal Lens Flange.

Messrs. Perken, Son & Rayment have just patented an invention for adapting lenses to cameras, which will be appreciated by all who know the importance and value of

using different lenses for different conditions of photographing. As a rule, a small lens is useless for a camera made to fit a large one, and the object of the invention is to overcome this fault. Its construction is shown in the figure.

The flange is first attached to the camera with screws in the usual manner. There are three semicircular recesses (D) made on the margin of this flange; these recesses correspond with three internal projections (C) on the Universal flange, so that the particular lens which one wants to use is pushed into the aperture of the ring A. The lens is held firmly, and when about one-eighth of a revolution is described a rigid contact is made between lens and camera. A reversal of the movement releases the lens, and others may be consecutively connected. This is essentially a bayonet catch, from which it will be understood that a lens can be adapted to a camera as quickly as a soldier puts his bayonet on a rifle. It is obvious that, however small a lens may be, its flange may be made to fit the socket A, and that is exactly what is done in practice We have examined the invention, and can testify to its exceeding simplicity and its great usefulness to photographers.

Gazette.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Couper, W. G., Millar, C. C. H., and McGarel-Hogg, the Hon. G. F., under the style of Couper, Millar & Co., Fenchurch Avenue, City, and Langbourn Wharf, Millwall, merchants, commission agents, and chemical manufacturers; as far as regards the Hon. G. F. McGarel-Hogg.

Orchard, W. J., and Cormack, W. G., under the style of the Kent Mineral Water Company, Deptford, mineral-water manufacturers.

Owen & Phillips, Cardiff, cordial manufacturers.

Perkins & Powell, Dionis Yard, Fenchurch Street, City, spice-merchants and drysalters.

Tegg & Son, Chapel Road, Stamford Hill, Portland Avenue, Stamford Hill, and Grove Place, Tottenham, veterinary surgeons, farriers, and smiths.

THE BANKRUPTCY ACTS, 1883 AND 1890.

Adjudication.

Hatton, Daniel, Oldham, herbalist.

Receiving Orders.

Burgess, Edwin, late High Holborn, W.C., present address unknown, patent-medicine vendor.

Hatton, Daniel, Oldham, herbalist.

Pew, Edward, and Roberts, Frederick Charles (trading as Pew, Roberts & Co.), Egham, vinegar-brewers.

MARRIAGES.

Cosgrove—O'Neill.—On June 2, at St. Andrew's Pro-Cathedral, Dumfries, by the Very Rev. Dean Turner, James Cosgrove, chemist, to Jane, eldest daughter of the late James O'Neill.

Gellatly—Allan.—At the Palace Hotel, Aberdeen, on June 7, by the Rev. James R. Allan, Robert Gellatly, chemist, Pitlochry, to Jessie Henderson, fourth daughter of the late Alex. Forbes Allan, chemist, Fyvie, Aberdeenshire.

Lee—Manger.—On June 1, at St. Mary's, Paddington, by the Rev. C. J. Martin, Charles Henry Lee, chemist, Forest Hill, younger son of the late Mr. George Lee, jun., Wymondham, Oakham, to Emily Kate, eldest daughter of Mr. Henry Manger, Beckenham, Kent.

Mackay—Sutton.—At St. Mary's Church, Newport-on-Tay, on June 1, by the Rev. S. B. Hodson, David Mackay, chemist and druggist, Dundee, to Katherine Sarah, daughter of the late Mr. William Sutton, Rugby.

DEATHS.

Adam.—On May 26, John Adam, chemist and druggist, Paisley. Aged 83.

Burnham.—On May 10, C. J. Burnham, chemist and druggist, Leyton. Aged 76.

Hearder.—On June 7, at 26 Westwell Street, Plymouth, Kate, the beloved wife of Henry Pollington Hearder, chemist and druggist.

Hertz.—Mr. Julius Hertz, the senior partner in the Hamburg wholesale drug-house of Flohr & Hertz, died on June 4, after a prolonged illness, at the age of 45 years.

Robinson.—On May 29, Samuel Robinson, chemist and druggist, Pentonville. Aged 85.

Swift.—On May 19, Francis Swift, pharmaceutical chemist, Clapton. Aged 68.

DECEIT AND FRAUD.

Registered "SANITAS" Trade Mark.

The "Sanitas" Company, Limited, having ascertained that a Chemist has been selling a disinfecting fluid in bottles, wrapped to imitate in colour and effect the 1/- bottles of their Fluid, respectfully request the trade to kindly furnish them, in confidence, with the names and addresses of all persons so offending, or passing off goods made by themselves and supplied when executing orders for "Sanitas" preparations, so that immediate proceedings may be taken against parties guilty of such contemptible dishonesty.

The "Sanitas" Company, Limited, would also like to be favoured with the name and address of any printer who offers to supply such wrappers to the trade.

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Free to any address in the United Kingdom.

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WHAT'S GOOD FOR RHEUMATISM?

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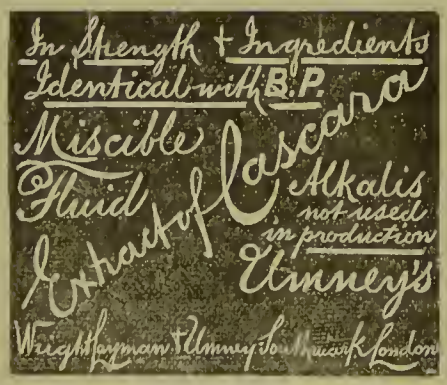

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THE ALKALI REPORT.

THE report for 1891 by the Chief Inspector of Alkali-works is one of exceptional interest, for while from year to year there is always a certain change of methods which call for

the close attention of inspectors, during the past year the concentration of the Leblanc methods into the hands of the United Alkali Company, has undoubtedly resulted in general progress mechanically and methodically. Moreover, sulphur-recovery now makes giant strides; ammonia-recovery, also, grows apace, and even in tinworks the pickling-solutions are no longer run to waste, but are treated in such a way that the alkali inspectors find work in watching the chimney-gases. Nor must it be forgotten that these gentlemen themselves have recently been inspected, and their merits and demerits discussed before the Labour Commission. Without special reference to this, the Chief Inspector has succeeded in introducing a rejoinder in his description of the work of an inspector. For convenience the report may, therefore, be divided into four branches, apart from the main thing, alkali—viz., apologetic, statistical, ammoniacal, and ferric.

It may be questioned whether it is altogether wise on the part of the Chief Inspector to take notice in a veiled way of what transpired at the Labour Commission, for the duties of those who are empowered to enforce the Alkali Acts are less the protection of the workmen than of the population and vegetation in the neighbourhood of works. That view happens to be admirably, if unintentionally, expounded by Dr. Affleck, the inspector for Widnes and Runcorn. Speaking of the bleaching-powder chambers, which were the occasion of horrifying details before the Labour Commission, he says that "no difficulty is found (by introducing fresh lime) in reducing residual chlorine to such a point of dilution (2 or 3 grains per cubic foot of air in the chambers) as will give no cause of complaint outside. It is true that the gas may still be smelt in the immediate vicinity of the works when packing is going on, but not so strongly as to produce a nuisance or give rise to any complaints in the neighbourhood." Here is excellent proof of the workmen's allegation, but at present it is no part of the inspector's duty or of the manufacturers' legal obligation to give the workmen less than 2 or 3 grains of chlorine per cubic foot of air. From the outside point of view there can be no question that the Chief Inspector amply proves the utility of the staff of skilled and scientific men who work under him; their duties are of the most exacting character, and necessitate the greatest care and precision in collecting and testing gases, and in the examination of plant. To replace these men by a staff of skilled workmen would be the height of folly, but the interests of the workers seem to require a combination of the two forces, and this could probably be arranged to have a salutary benefit on what Dr. Affleck expressively terms "the outside."

The statistical part of the report, so far as alkali is concerned, was graphically given under our Trade Reports last week, the figures then given showing that the conversion of salt into alkali was less by 10,000 tons than in 1890. This decrease was solely due to the diminution of output by Leblanc-soda makers, for ammonia-soda makers used 500 tons more salt per week than in the year before. But alkali-works are actually on the decrease, the Union being mainly responsible for this, smaller works being dismantled. The number in the United Kingdom is 129—"a decreasing minority," the report states, of the works under inspection. Ammonia-works are more than three times that number—viz., 396—and they absorb a large share of the inspectors' labour. In 1891 gas, shale, iron, and coke works in England produced 143,606 tons of sulphate of ammonia. Gasworks produced 107,950 tons of this. At one time all this was pure waste, and even yet many thousands of tons of ammonia are sent into the air which will be saved in years to come, for it is a sad fact which the report reveals that our farmers have as yet hardly realised the value of ammonia to them, and "most of the sulphate of ammonia produced is exported, much of it going to Germany." The contrast which the report provides between the time (not so very long ago) when the Leeds wool-mills got their ammonia from urine-tubs "stationed at the street-corners and behind the mill-doors," and the enterprise of iron and other manufacturers of the present day, who are laying down expensive plant for collecting ammonia from their fuel, is one of the gratifying features of the progress of science. In Scotland 570,177 blast-furnaces are provided with ammonia-condensing apparatus, laid down at a cost of 444,600*l.*, and now producing 26,000 tons of sulphate per annum; there is only one such furnace in England, the iron-smelting system being different, but to a small extent coke-makers are adopting the saving method.

More notable in many respects than ammonia manufacture from residuals is the progress being made with the Chance-Claus process for the recovery of sulphur from alkali tank-waste. The process has been in operation for four years, and in that time 80,000 tons of sulphur, representing about half a million of money, have been recovered, and the present production is at the rate of 900 tons a week. The inspector of the Widnes and Runcorn district gives a more graphic account of the working of the process than is given in the introduction to the report. He states that, in the course of the year, 23 kilns yielded about 360 tons of sulphur per week, but that represented only *one-half* of the waste produced; or, on the whole year, 21,041 tons of sulphur and 10,400 tons of sulphuric acid were produced. It is to be noted that sulphur is more profitable than acid, and the manufacture of the latter in this way is abandoned. Within a year the Alkali Union expect to work up the whole of this tank-waste. It is no secret that this process for utilising waste has failed in one particular—the gases issuing from the kilns contained a percentage of sulphuretted hydrogen which made the atmosphere for many miles around the works unbearable. Under the Alkali Acts this nuisance has been peremptorily stopped, and the sulphuretted hydrogen is converted into sulphurous acid by burning. This goes into the air, and the effect on the district around may be imagined when we state that in Widnes and Runcorn alone 120 tons of sulphur per week are thus dissipated. But alkali-makers recognise the necessity for stopping the waste, and it is proposed to convert the gas, although it is very dilute, into vitriol, and it is expected "that the cost of the large amount of extra nitre required will be nearly covered by the value of the vitriol obtained." In this connection we note that Mr. F. Napier Sutton, the inspector for the eastern counties, reports that the manufacture of vitriol from brimstone is a dying industry. Less than 10 per cent. of the vitriol-works under his inspection use brimstone, pyrites providing the most. Mr. Fletcher, in his introduction, also gives interesting statistics as to the amount of sulphur annually thrown into the air from burning fuel. The amount in St. Helens alone is equal to 110,580 tons of sulphuric acid, or 12,036 tons of sulphur per square mile, as against the 11 tons which London can only claim. As was pointed out in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST some time ago, there is a certain therapeutic importance to be attached to this sulphurous contamination of the atmosphere; but when we multiply the contamination figures by thousands, the medicine becomes a rank nuisance. There are several fortunes still waiting for chemists in saving the sulphur of coal, and the one who solves the problem will deserve a higher honour than wealth can give: he will be a benefactor to this fog-ridden island.

Not less interesting than the recovery of sulphur from tank-waste is the process which has lately been adopted for

recovering iron from galvanising-pickle, and which enables the London County Council to buy sulphate of iron at 30*s.* a ton. This green vitriol comes from Wales, and is a waste product. In tinning iron it is necessary to dip it into dilute sulphuric acid. This is called "pickle," and when it ceased to act on the iron oxide, it was wont to be thrown away. Now the iron sulphate is crystallised out, and the mother-liquor is fit to be used again. A special process has been devised for this by Mr. Ernest P. Peyton, and Mr. Thomas Turner has invented a process for dealing with hydrochloric-acid "pickle," under which it is run into a roasting-furnace, when the hydrochloric acid is volatilised, and the iron is converted into red oxide, for use as a colour or for metallurgical purposes.

Apart from these great items of waste-prevention, the report indicates that Leblanc-soda makers are, owing to the stress of competition, effecting notable improvements in their processes with a view to increasing the production of chlorine, and we are apparently within measurable distance of utilisation of nitric acid, instead of manganese, as a chlorine-liberator. Although the days of the old process are considered to be numbered, many years may elapse before it becomes a thing of the past.

THE BULGARIAN ROSE-HARVEST.

A CORRESPONDENT in Bulgaria, who is himself interested in the otto-of-rose business, sends us an interesting account of the progress of the rose-harvest, which will be found in another column. Our correspondent's report is probably tinged with a certain unconscious bias, unavoidable, perhaps, in anyone who is himself an active dealer in an article the prospects of which he discusses. But, upon the whole, the letter appears to give a fairly temperate view of the position, and confirms the news—from quite another source, by the way—to which we gave currency several weeks ago, that sudden frosts which occurred just at the time of the budding had considerably damaged the rose-bushes. It seems, however, that since that untoward occurrence, the weather has been all that could be desired, and our correspondent anticipates that if only the weather during the distillation period, which is now in full progress, will keep favourable, the injury caused by the recent frost will be almost, if not quite, made good, and a fair crop be secured. In a climate so liable to sudden changes as that of the Balkan Valleys, and with a harvest so susceptible to climatic influences as that of the roses, such sudden alterations in the aspect of the crop are by no means rare. Only four seasons ago, in 1888, exactly the same conditions prevailed as those now described by our correspondent. Then the severe damage caused by sudden spring frosts, which was generally expected to be the precursor of a poor otto-harvest, was opportunely repaired by abundant rains just before and during the distillation operations, and the crop, when fully harvested, proved to be a rather more than average one. The ideal weather from a rose-farmer's point of view is a constant and gentle heat to forward the flowering of the plants, alternating with abundant rains, and followed, during the season of distillation, by a cool and damp atmosphere. It is to be hoped that the weather in the Bulgarian valleys is fairly moist at this moment, for dry weather and severe heat compel the farmers to gather their roses twice as fast as is desirable and to crowd into a fortnight the process of distillation, which under favourable conditions may be prolonged for three or four weeks. The general view among the London representatives of Bulgarian and Turkish otto dealers is that there is no cause to anticipate less than a normal crop this season, and that prices will either remain stationary, or, at the worst, advance but slightly. There has not been a really bad rose-harvest in Bulgaria for many years, although last season's crop was somewhat below the average, and was followed by a not inconsiderable advance in price. The seasons of 1882 and 1878 were the two worst years on record since 1872, when the crop was the lowest ever known, and the price of otto of rose advanced to about 32*s.* per oz., a condition of things which not even as bad a crop as was produced in that year is likely to bring about again. The famine price of 1872 was an excellent thing for the Constantinople dealers (of whom a few at that time controlled the otto market) and for the Bulgarian growers, and the result of the profitable, though meagre, season soon became apparent. New rose-plantations were laid down in great numbers, and the cultivation spread beyond its original home in the narrow valley of the Tundja, in the shadow of the principal Balkan chain, right away southwards, even as far as Philippopolis, in the neighbourhood of which there are several rose-growing villages. It was only after this memorable season, and the liberation of Bulgaria, which succeeded it in 1877, that the Bulgarian rose-growers themselves, and certain merchants in Kezanlik and Carlovo, began to establish relations with the principal markets of consumption, much to the detriment of the Constantinople dealers, who had been in the habit of going round the rose-districts after the distillation, taking over the otto from the peasants, who were mostly over head and ears in debt to them, and fixing the price to be paid by the consumer by friendly discussion among themselves. The Bulgarian growers and dealers, who are now gradually acquiring control of the trade, have not even yet succeeded in freeing themselves altogether from the influence of the Constantinople financiers, one of whom still establishes the price for the new season every year towards the end of July, and whom they all follow, more or less grudgingly, in their quotations. Between 1888 and 1890, the value of otto of rose fell so low that the cultivation of the plant can hardly have left the growers a fair living margin, and this circumstance may to some extent have accounted for the extension of the malpractice of otto adulteration, which was always rampant, but rarely to the same extent as at the present day. But as the average period of active production of the Bulgarian rose-bushes extends over a period of about twenty years, it is scarcely likely that there will be a serious diminution in the production of otto in that country for many seasons to come.

THE CARTEIGHE DECADE.

MR. CARTEIGHE was re-elected to the Presidency of the Pharmaceutical Society on Wednesday last. He has now filled the office of President for ten consecutive years, and for over ten years before his first election to the chair had served the Society both on the Council and as an examiner. Mr. Sandford, whose period of presidency was the longest on record before Mr. Carteighe's, filled the chair for nearly eight years in all, but for only six years consecutively. Jacob Bell was actually President for only a little over three years, though for the fifteen years of the Society's history preceding his election he was the power behind the throne. William Allen, the first President, held the office for two and a half years; John Savory for four years; Morson, Squire, Haselden, Hills, and Williams for three years each; and Deane and Groenish each for two years. The only Presidents who have filled the office for a single year have been C. J. Payne, William Ince, Thomas Herring, Joseph Gifford, and John T. Davenport.

Mr. Carteighe has been no *roi fainéant*. It might be rude to describe him as a King Stork, but it would be ridiculously inaccurate to allude to him as King Log. Throughout his decade he has manifested unceasing activity, sometimes in useful, sometimes in dangerous, directions. We have not been admirers of his policy generally. We consider he has been the principal cause of the reckless expenditure on buildings and fittings which has so seriously crippled the Pharmaceutical Society's power, and we believe that his deliberate and persistent contempt for the "wretched Poisons Act" of 1868 has been an influence against the advancement of the interests of chemists and druggists. To a great extent, circumstances over which he has had no control have counteracted Mr. Carteighe's antipathies in this direction. Steps have been made in advance in the direction of limiting the sale of poisons to qualified chemists and druggists, but for these whatever credit there may be is due to certain coroners, certain medical men, and ourselves. The Councils under Mr. Carteighe's presidency have, as far as outsiders could judge, invariably moved with reluctance. That the honour and advantage of the Pharmaceutical Society has been Mr. Carteighe's first aim we fully recognise. He has laboured for that end as not many men toil for their own advancement. Perfectly familiar with all the details of the Society's work and constitution, he has established a quite legitimate ascendency over his colleagues in the Council, by reason of his readiness and capacity for both work and debate, in association with his complete acquaintance with facts. The rest of the Council and the members of the Society generally have repeatedly endorsed his policy by their votes, and it is certainly not for them to complain of the results. For the twenty thousand pounds which have been dissipated—or perhaps we should rather say materialised into bricks and mortar—they have the Research Laboratory, a mass of brilliant oratory, and a revised set of by-laws. The latter, it must be admitted, are a substantial set-off, inasmuch as they secure a considerable augmentation of income to the Society for all time. We are inclined to place to the credit of the President, besides, the delimitation of Scotch encroachments on the prerogative of the Court at Bloomsbury, though that benefit was only won at the cost of considerable bitterness, not all of which has been expunged.

Mr. Carteighe's decade has been entirely barren legislatively. In the year before he became President a Bill was drafted of a very comprehensive character, the primary purpose, however, of the measure being the rectification of the Pharmacy Act in regard to corporations. That Bill was never introduced to Parliament, and Mr. Carteighe has always refused to admit any provision of the kind referred to into his numerous and various subsequent proposals for legislation. He brought forward a Bill dealing with poisons, patent medicines, branch shops, curriculum, and Society matters in 1883, one to simply enable the Society to establish its curriculum in 1887, similar ones in 1888 and 1889, and two others in 1890 and 1891, made more comprehensive by the addition of a clause limiting to chemists and medical men the right to compound medical prescriptions. None of these Bills ever won anything like enthusiastic support from chemists, and it is needless to say that all those of them which were submitted to Parliament were rejected. The one item affecting the Pharmacy Acts of Great Britain which stands to the credit of the ten Carteighe administrations is the addition of nux vomica and its preparations to the poisons schedule.

Although our record of his presidential career is not an entirely cloudless one, the Society is to be congratulated on Mr. Carteighe's re-election. The members have their ablest man at their head, and now that their savings are nearly all disposed of, and the possibility of plunging into showy schemes is thus denied, the President, who has never been seriously hampered by a fastidious regard for consistency, may choose to follow the course so obviously open before him just now, extracting from the Poisons Act which he has so much despised the benefits which have lain too long dormant within it.

COMMENTARY.

THE CANADIAN POST OFFICE AND "THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST."—We are glad to learn that the Minister of Customs of Canada has seen fit to withdraw the vexatious Customs regulations under which the authorities have, until recently, pounced down occasionally upon copies of this journal sent through the post to subscribers and others in the Dominion. The Minister has evidently been reading some of the impounded copies of our journal. In an official document he names THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST and about a dozen American class journals as examples, and says that these "being publications especially devoted to the various professional and industrial trades, &c., the contents whereof, consisting of the current items of news or interest respecting the line or lines of profession or trade to which such periodicals are respectively devoted, are of a highly instructive nature as well as of great educational value, and it being exceedingly desirable that representatives of the various professions and trades, &c., in the Dominion of Canada should have free access to this means of information, that they may thereby have every opportunity of becoming fully acquainted with the latest improvements or changes in connection with such trade, &c., such periodicals may be admitted into Canada free of Customs duty." We blushingly compliment the Minister or the Governor, or whoever is the author of these elegant remarks, on the soundness of his new views, and trust his words will sink deep into every Canadian pharmaceutical bosom.

EUCALYPTUS OIL.—Messrs. Helbing and Passmore have just concluded an investigation on the properties and constituents of certain eucalyptus oils, including Cumming's brand (the produce of the narrow-leaf eucalyptus, *E. cneorifolia*), and publish their results in the form of a "Pharmacological Record." In brief these indicate that Cumming's oils are free from aldehydes, and contain, 2nd quality, 44 per cent.; 1st quality, 50 per cent.; and the redistilled oil, 58 per cent., of eucalyptol—thus corroborating the high opinion already formed of this brand of oil. The report contains many interesting figures regarding these and the other oils examined which will repay attention. The authors conclude with a proposal to alter the Pharmacopœia "characters and tests" in such a way that only eucalyptus oils above sp. gr. 0 910 would be recognised. We do not think their evidence sufficiently justifies this recommendation, which would virtually exclude the amygdalina oil, and chemical experiments alone do not enable investigators to decide that a eucalyptus oil is of "no medicinal value."

TERPINE HYDRATE FROM EUCALYPTUS OIL.—In a communication to the *Archiv der Pharmacie* E. Merck states that he has been able to obtain terpine hydrate from eucalyptus oil which agreed with the characters of terpine hydrate prepared by acting upon turpentine with nitric acid and alcohol. It crystallised from spirit in large, resplendent and glistening crystals, which melted at 115–116° C., gave on

analysis CO_2 and H_2O corresponding to $C_{10}H_{20}O_2,H_2O$, and a 13·6-per-cent. alcoholic solution was optically inactive. The oils which were used and yielded the hydrate were an ol. eucalypti glob., s.g. 0·925 at 15° C., sp. rot. pow. +2°; and three of "ol. eucalypti australe," s.g. 0·912, 0·916, and 0·917 at 15° C., two of which were sp. rot. pow. +2·7°, and the third −4·9°. Eucalyptol treated with acid and alcohol and allowed to stand for fourteen days did not yield a trace of terpine hydrate, but on standing about eight weeks there was a separation of a very little. It may be concluded from this that the terpine hydrate does not arise from eucalyptol. A kilo. of the ol. eucalypti australe yielded from 20 to 30 grammes of terpine-hydrate crystals. This oil, it will be noted, is one of which we hear very little in this country, and its botanical source is a mystery. It is, therefore, interesting to observe that when it was treated with gaseous hydrochloric acid it gave a separation of crystals only slightly less than was given by the globulus oil. Apparently it is not the oil of *E. amygdalina*—indeed, its physical characteristics show that it is not—and it is more likely to be Mallee scrub oil, or pure *E. oleosa*. This part of the subject Mr. Merck is following up. His present note concludes with a full reference to Mr. P. W. Squire's paper which was printed in this journal vol. xxxvii., page 380.

THE BRITISH PHARMACOPŒIA.—During the past year a reprint of 3,000 copies of the British Pharmacopœia of 1885 was issued, making the total number of copies of this edition issued up to the present date 35,000. An additional 3,000 copies were issued of the Additions to the British Pharmacopœia, making the total issue of that work 13,125. During the period from March 21, 1890, to May 21, 1892, 3,913 copies of the British Pharmacopœia had been sold, and 10,033 copies of the Addendum. These facts were reported to the General Medical Council at its recent meeting, and at the same time it was announced that Sir Richard Quain retained his position as chairman of the Pharmacopœia Committee, and Professor Attfield that of reporter. Some consideration was also given to the desirability of expunging *crocus* from certain medicinal preparations. It has been pointed out that the Government is paying 176*l.* for a substance that is medicinally inert and useless, and it is suggested, in reference to the contract to the Madras Medical Department, that some oil indigenous to India be substituted for olive oil in the manufacture of ointment, plasters, and liniments. These references arose in consequence of a communication from the Secretary of State for India, and it was agreed to inform him that "the suggestions contained in his communication will be fully considered, but that it was not possible to name a time for the issue of the next edition of the British Pharmacopœia. It might, however, be said approximately that it would not be before the year 1895."

EVOLUTION.—Mr. R. J. Griffiths, M.A., L.L.D., who died at Catford, near London, last month, at 41 years of age, had a curiously interesting career. He began his business life at 13, when he was apprenticed to a chemist and druggist at Denbigh. Four years later he entered Chester Training College with the view of becoming a schoolmaster. He kept a school at Llanarth, and from there went to St. John's College, Cambridge, where he took his degree, and commenced in earnest a distinguished literary career by writing several school-books. He subsequently took holy orders, and for seven years laboured in London as a Church of England clergyman, but at the instigation of the Duke of Wellington he took yet another departure, being called to the Bar at the Middle Temple. His favourite pursuit, however, was journalism. For some years he edited the *North British Daily Mail*, of Glasgow. He was associated with the *Guardian*, and contributed articles on commercial matters to the *Manchester Courier* and *Shipping Gazette*, in which connection his reputation as a Whewell Scholar of International Law proved of extreme value to him. He wrote, besides, an explanatory and historical manual on the Book of Common Prayer, an "Introduction to the Study of School Management," several text-books, and a number of novels. He was an accomplished linguist, and was at one time an examiner of the London University.

PRICES OF CHEMICALS AT DOVER.—The Dover Town Council has just entered into a contract for the supply of chemicals and disinfectants, &c., for a period of two years, the tender of Mr. A. Lewis Thompson, at a discount of 7 per cent. upon the stated prices, having been accepted. The schedule embraces the reagents used in the classes held under the technical education scheme, and presents some points of interest. "Ascetic acid" is probably needed as an antidote to the municipal feastings which will mark the installation of the new Lord Warden. "Benzene" is apparently priceless, for none is specified. Bismuth nitrate at 9*d.* per lb. is cheap, as compared with the 8*s.* 6*d.* which some of the drug-houses charge for it. Iron sulphate is 2*s.* per lb.; but sulphate of iron, in cask, common, stands at 6*s.* 6*d.* per lb., at which price the fortunate contractor will, no doubt, be glad to supply it. On the other hand, platinum perchloride at 12*s.* per lb. contrasts strongly with the 30*s.* per oz. which was recently asked for it. Against "sodium thiosulphate" no price has been put: it would be cruel to suspect that the Conscript Fathers had any doubt as to what it really was. No. 124, sulphur-roll, is 3*d.* per lb.; but No. 147, the same article broken to ½ lb. or less, and No. 148, broken to ½ inch or less, are each 2*d.* per lb.; while No. 152, sulphur, powdered, is 6*d.* per lb. In view of the approaching election, it is significant that "sugar, lump," appears in the schedule, and, still more so, without limit as to price.

INFLUENZA AMONGST ALKALI-WORKERS.—It may be remembered that, in the course of the last influenza epidemic, a correspondent of a daily newspaper called attention to the degree of immunity from the disease experienced by workers in chemical factories, especially chrome-works. The subject has been looked into by Mr. Fletcher, the chief inspector of alkali-works, and in his annual report he gives figures "for what they are worth," showing to what extent employés in such works were subject to influenza. The net result is that of those engaged outside (*i.e.*, in the open air) 16·35 per cent. took influenza, and of those inside 9·08 per cent. only were affected. Mr. Fletcher remarks that "the comparative immunity from attacks of influenza on the part of men employed in the sulphate-of-ammonia manufacture has been noticed by many. In several works there was complete immunity. The average, as shown in the table, has been, however, brought up by one or two returns which tend to contradict this. In this manufacture there is liable to be a slight smell of sulphuretted hydrogen and a peculiar odour arising from a substance present in the gas-liquor. It would be interesting to know if this is the protecting agent." These remarks are based on the fact that out of 590 men 38, or 6·44 per cent., were attacked; but this degree of immunity is certainly eclipsed by alkali (*i.e.*, soda) works, where, of 3,100 men, only 144, or 4·65 per cent., were attacked; while in tar, muriatic-acid, and alum works less than 6 per cent. were attacked. The most striking part of the statistics is that relating to acetic-acid works, for though only 40 men were engaged in these not one was attacked with influenza; and

in gasworks, of 264 cases (8·75 per cent.) only 18 were severe. We fail to see any reason for specially distinguishing sulphate-of-ammonia works for immunity and sulphuretted hydrogen as the cause of it.

ROGER BACON.—It is 595 years ago to-day since Roger Bacon, the eminent alchemist, died. Bacon was a native of Ilchester, and studied in Paris, afterwards taking high rank among the learned men of the Oxford University in the thirteenth century. As a Franciscan friar his philosophical studies were regarded by the Church with little favour, and he was imprisoned for practising witchcraft. Professor W. T. Brande said of him: "I know of no work that strikes one with more surprise and admiration than the 'Opus majus" of Roger Bacon; he stands alone like a beacon upon a waste; his expressions are perspicuous and comprehensive, such as betoken a rare and unclouded intellect." It is Bacon's "Mirror of Alchymy" that has been most prized, and he gets the credit of having invented gunpowder; but he does not appear to have taken it himself, for he mentions that gunpowder was known in all countries at his time for making squibs and other fireworks, and it is now certain that gunpowder was known and used for warlike purposes many centuries before that.

Legal Reports.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS—A QUESTION OF FOREIGN TRADE-MARKS.

IN the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice, on Friday, June 3, Mr. Justice North had before him a motion on behalf of the Carter Medicine Co. (which is incorporated under the provisions of the law of the State of New York) for an order directing the Comptroller-General to proceed with the registration of a trade-mark that had been refused.

Mr. Aston, Q.C., Mr. Fletcher Moulton, Q.C., and Mr. Fothergill appeared for the applicants; the Attorney-General (Sir R. Webster, Q.C.) and Mr. Ingle Joyce opposed on behalf of the Board of Trade.

Mr. Aston, Q.C., in opening the case, said he had to ask his Lordship to direct that the Comptroller-General should register a trade-mark which had also been registered in the United States. The application was made under section 103 of the Patents, Designs, and Trade-marks Act, 1883.

The Attorney-General, interposing, said he should not object to the trade-mark being registered if there were proper disclaimers. His objection was that the trade-mark which the applicants sought to register did not properly protect the public by disclaimers.

Mr. Aston, Q.C., said he was asking to register a trade-mark already registered, and he had no power to say that the trade-mark was anything else than a registered trade-mark in the United States. In the year 1883 negotiations were going on for a convention between a number of States who thought it advisable that there should be some international regulations which would enable a trade-mark in one country to be recognised in another. The Act of 1883 provided, in section 103, that—

> If her Majesty is pleased to make any arrangement with the Government or Governments of any foreign State or States for mutual protection of inventions, designs, trade-marks, or any of them, then any person who has applied for protection for an invention, design, or trade-mark in any such State shall be entitled to a patent for his invention, or to registration of his design or trade-mark (as the case may be) under this Act, in priority to other applicants; and such patent or registration shall have the same date as the date of application in such foreign State.

Then there were certain provisions:—

> Provided that his application is made in the case of a patent within seven months, and in the case of a design or trade-mark within four months from his applying for protection in the foreign State with which the arrangement is in force.

In this case the application was made within three months. Sub-section 3 said that

> The application for the grant of a patent or the registration of a design, or the registration of a trade-mark under this section, must be made in the same manner as an ordinary application under this Act.

This had been made in the same way.

> Provided that, in the case of trade-marks, any trade-mark the registration of which has been only applied for in the country of origin may be registered under this Act.

They had here a reference for the first time to a particular kind of trade-mark—the trade-mark which is registered in the country of origin. It might be said (possibly the Attorney-General would submit to his Lordship's consideration) that something turned on the definition of the word "trade-mark," but there was no doubt that section 64 of the Act which was before the Court did define what a trade-mark was. There was a certain range or series of definitions, and these definitions applied to trade-marks which were new—that was, which were applied for since August, 1883. There was a provision that certain trade-marks should take an exceptional position (for instance, any old trade-mark which was used prior to August 13, 1875, took an exceptional position), and he should also submit that, reading section 64 with the provision which was found in sub-section 103, a foreign trade-mark also occupied an exceptional position. Every old mark which was used as a trade-mark prior to August, 1875, might be registered irrespective of the definitions given as a trade-mark; and so a foreign trade-mark which was registered occupied an exceptional position, and the only duty which was thrown on the applicant was to satisfy the Court of two things—(1) that the trade-mark in question was only applied for in the country of origin to which the Order of Council did apply and make it a member of the Convention, and (2) that it was applied for in due form. The Convention of March 20, 1883, was duly registered in 1884. Article 4 said:—

> Any person who has duly registered an application for a patent, industrial design or model, or trade-mark, in one of the contracting States shall enjoy, as regards registration in any of the other States, and reserving the rights of third parties, a right of priority during the periods hereinafter stated.

That article referred only to application and to priority of claim in respect of application, but when they came to article 6 they had these words:—

> Every trade-mark duly registered in the country of origin shall be admitted for registration and protected in the form originally registered in all other countries of the Union.

He took it that the Attorney-General did not put the applicants to prove that the Queen herself did in April, 1884, join this convention, or that by the Order in Council dated July, 1887, her Majesty notified that the United States had become part of the convention. Under these circumstances it seemed that all the applicants had to do was to put in a certified copy of their trade-mark, signed by the British Consul in America which was registered in the United States. He submitted that it would be a departure from the terms of the convention, and would not be acting in good faith to say that the form which was registered in the United States was displeasing to the English Courts of law, and that in that form it should not be registered. He did not believe for a moment that the Government would wish to depart from, or even be slow in carrying out, the terms of this convention, and therefore he and his learned friends did not know exactly the grounds on which the application would be opposed. The trade-mark sought to be registered consisted of the words, "Carter's Little Liver Pills," in three lines, surrounded by upright and horizontal lines. The applicants were entitled to have the trade-mark registered exactly in the form in which it was registered in the United States, but in order to meet as far as possible any objection the application to register contained the following disclaimer:—"The essential particulars are the following: The words 'Little Liver,' and the applicants disclaim any right to the exclusive use of the word 'Pills.'" The Act did not provide for any such disclaimer at all, and the applicants were not disposed to go to any greater lengths than they had done. He (Mr. Aston) failed to find in the Act of 1883 or in the amended Act of 1885, or in the convention or in the protocol

anything which imposed upon the applicant any obligation to disclaim common words. That obligation to disclaim common words was, as his Lordship knew, introduced in a later Act. It would not apply to an old English registration, and it could not, he submitted, apply to a trade-mark duly registered abroad for which an application was made under section 103. This, therefore, was an application which must succeed, if the convention was to be observed and the powers of that convention and protocol carried out in good faith.

Mr. Moulton, Q.C., followed on the same side.

The Attorney-General said this was an attempt to induce the Court to act upon a convention and protocol with which it had nothing whatever to do. As Mr. Justice Stirling had pointed out, the Court could only receive its direction by statute, unless there were some right in common-law principles. Except for the purpose of inducing the Court to take a view it ought not to take this convention and protocol ought not to have been read. The Act alone could be looked at in construing it, and the meaning of it was that a trade-mark for which registration had been applied, whether capable of registration in its country of origin or not, could be registered here; but it must be a trade-mark under the Act—that was to say, such a trade-mark as a person resident here could register here. The mere words sought to be registered were, they said, not a proper trade-mark within the definition contained in section 64 of the Act. The applicants had no right to the use of the descriptive words "little liver," as applied to pills. The Board of Trade were willing not to object to registration of the trade-mark as a combination, provided the public were properly protected by a disclaimer of any right to the exclusive use of these words.

Mr. Justice North: What disclaimer do you suggest?

The Attorney-General: I think they should be bound to disclaim the use of these common words, "little liver pills," or any combination of those words, apart from "Carter's" pills.

Mr. Justice North: Disclaiming those three words, together or separately, except in combination with "Carter"?

The Attorney-General: Yes; they have no monopoly of liver—perhaps some people wish they had for some purposes—and they certainly have no monopoly of pills. (Laughter.) They desire to get some monopoly of common English words, and with great deference I submit that section 103 does not give an applicant the right to put anything on our register here simply because he has applied for that same thing elsewhere. They ask for a trade-mark which will give them the monopoly of the words "little liver pills." Liver pills are well known; some of us have heard of them before—(laughter)—and then if anybody chooses to use Carter's liver pills without "little" they will think themselves entitled to protection. The applicants can claim as a part of their trade-mark a word or words having no reference to the character or quality of their goods. But here it is obvious that the quality of the goods is that they are liver pills, and the character is that they are little.

Mr. Aston, Q.C., in reply, said that the object of the Act was to prevent "racing" applications by which the quicker racer sometimes came to the front and defeated the person who had the best title. The Act was intended to give a *bonâ-fide* and useful protection, and he asked the Court not to prevent that by putting a strained interpretation on the words which limited the applications which come within section 64.

Mr. Justice North said that in his opinion the application was not well founded. The difficulty in the case (for there was some difficulty) arose from the proviso which formed the latter portion of the 103rd section of the Act of 1883. That Act was passed at a time when certain proceedings were going on for a mutual arrangement between different countries. He did not think it wrong as a matter of history to refer to the position in which the parties stood to one another, but in his opinion it would be entirely wrong to refer to those matters for the purpose of construing the Act of Parliament which only could guide the Comptroller-General in this case, and could guide him (the learned Judge) in giving the Comptroller-General directions. In 1883 certain negotiations were taking place with reference to mutual protection in different countries, and a convention was proposed amongst various countries, of which Great Britain was not one. Under the fourth article of that convention there were certain provisions made for a patent, and the rights of the parties which were applying to have priority in respect of the application for certain dates mentioned in the Act. Afterwards, in 1884, the Government of this country acceded to the convention, and in 1887 the Government of the United States did also. The 103rd section which was inserted in the Trade-mark Act of that year provided that "if Her Majesty is pleased to make any arrangement with the Government or Governments of any foreign State or States for mutual protection of trade-marks," certain consequences would follow. That was intended to deal with the evil of a person who was entitled to obtain a patent in this country, and in some other countries, as being the first inventor when he had not invented it at all, but merely picked it up in another country and brought it here and registered it. The result was that a person applying in America for a patent would have not only to register it there but to take proceedings to secure his rights here at the very first moment. Then the Act went on to provide that if any future arrangements for protection were made, then any person who had applied for protection of a trade-mark should be entitled to registration in priority to other applicants. It did not mean that he was to be entitled out and out to registration, but merely that he was to have a priority over other applicants. It had been argued on behalf of the applicants that you need not inquire as to what the law was in America, that the best test of what the law was there was that the trade-mark was only applied for because it had been registered. But that was an accident. The section applied not only to where there had been registration but to where there was not. Under these circumstances he came to the conclusion that he could not accede to the application which was now made. With regard to the form of the order he thought that the better plan would be not to sanction the registration such as the Attorney-General was prepared to accede to, but to refuse the application altogether and leave the parties to make any further application they thought fit.

Mr. Ingle Joyce (in the absence of the Attorney-General) asked for costs.

Mr. Aston said that the Attorney-General said he would not ask for costs.

Mr. Ingle Joyce said that was only providing the applicants accepted his offer.

Mr. Justice North said that if any arrangement of that sort had been made with regard to costs, he would not interfere with it; if not he did not see why the usual course should not be followed.

The Quinine Bitters Co. Allege Infringement.

The Trade-marks Protection Association, acting on behalf of the Quinine Bitters Co., have raised an action in the Chancery Division against a person resident at Swansea for an injunction to restrain an alleged infringement of the company's rights. In that action there was served on the defendant a notice of motion asking for interim injunction pending the trial of the action or further order. That motion was for Friday last (June 3), and was to have been heard before Mr. Justice Stirling. Mr. Israel Davis, representing the Association, accordingly mentioned the matter in Court on that day, but asked to be allowed to "save" his motion. His Lordship acceded to the request.

A Dissatisfied Plaintiff.

In the case of Joseph Ego *v.* Sarah Ann Savage, which came on for hearing at the Swindon County Court before his Honour Judge Caillard on June 2, the plaintiff, a manufacturing chemist, of Leeds, sued the defendant, who carries on business in Victoria Road, Swindon, to recover 2*l.* 8*s.* value of 2 cwt. of cattle-spice sold and delivered. From the plaintiff's evidence, it appeared that he received an order for 2 cwt. of cattle-spice, at 1*l.* 4*s.* per cwt., and the goods were delivered accordingly.

The defendant produced two bags of the spice in Court, one of which was called "Ego's cattle-spice," and the other was labelled "The Crown Company's cattle-spice."

The plaintiff explained that the mistake arose through

both spices being worked from the same office, but his own was the better.

The defendant's husband and manager, Edward Savage, stated that he did not purchase the spice, but received it for sale from plaintiff, who had appointed him local agent, but he had not been able to sell it. He had given some of the spice to his own horses, but they looked worse after it.

Eventually, his Honour gave judgment for 12*s*., for the spice used, the plaintiff to take back the remainder.

The plaintiff said he was sorry to say he was not satisfied with the verdict.

His Honour: That will do. I cannot deplore that. If I have any nonsense, perhaps *I* shall not be satisfied. You have the best terms I can give you under the circumstances.

Chemists' Responsibilities—Dog-medicines.

At the York County Court on June 3, before Judge Turner and a special jury, Mr. Herbert Margetts, stockbroker, Edgbaston, Birmingham, and Mr. Henry Hancock, innkeeper and trainer of greyhound dogs, North Stainley, near Ripon, sued Mr. C. W. Judson, chemist, Ripon, for 46*l*. 4*s*., the value of four dogs which it was alleged had been poisoned through the defendant's negligence in making up a prescription. The case was tried at Ripon in January last, when judgment was given for the defendant, but on the appeal of the plaintiffs a new trial was granted. Mr. Parfitt, barrister, appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. Kershaw, barrister, defended.

Counsel for the plaintiffs stated that Mr. Margetts had entrusted several valuable greyhounds to Mr. Hancock for training. In February, 1891, one of these dogs was out of health, and Mr. Hancock applied to the defendant for a tonic to bring back a dog's strength. The following day he was supplied with a box of pills, but as the dog had recovered he did not administer any of the pills, but put them in a cupboard where he kept his dog-medicines, as he had some 30 or 40 dogs under his care. In May three of his dogs were "below par" and he took three pills from this box and gave one to each of the three dogs. About twenty minutes afterwards he found one of the dogs in convulsions. He tried to give it an emetic, but failed, and almost immediately observed that the other two dogs were similarly affected. All three died in a few minutes, and he buried them in the field. Two or three months afterwards another of Mr. Margetts's dogs was taken ill, and he gave it one of these pills, which proved fatal. The stomach of that dog was sent to Mr. T. Fairley, of Leeds, to be analysed, and 16 of the pills were sent to Messrs. Richardson & Son, of Leicester, to be analysed. The dog was found to have died from strychnine. Some of the pills were found to be composed of sulphate of iron, quinine, and strychnine, but some did not contain the strychnine. It was contended for the plaintiff that the ingredients had been carelessly mixed else all would have contained strychnine in proper quantity, and no fatal results would have followed

Mr. Kershaw, for the defence, after reviewing the evidence for the plaintiff, expressed his opinion that the pills were administered to the first dog at the time they were bought, and had no injurious effect whatever. In January Mr. Hancock purchased 60 grains of strychnine for the purpose of destroying vermin, and it was a remarkable thing that, according to his evidence, he buried the strychnine after he had used a portion to poison rats. He then dealt at some length with the analysis and preparation of the pills, and contended that it was remarkable that three out of the six pills sent to Mr. Fairley by the plaintiff's attorney should have contained the ingredients in proper quantities, and yet by some chance the rest contained enough strychnine to poison every dog that took them.

Mr. C. W. Judson was then called and stated that on January 22, 1891, Mr. Hancock purchased half-a-crown's worth of strychnine (60 grains). Mr. Hancock came to his shop for strong tonic pills for greyhounds. Sixty pills were made up either by the defendant or his assistant. He described the manner in which the pills were made, and said he could not imagine any method by which any of the pills would be left without one of the ingredients used in their composition. John James Wells, assistant to Mr. Judson having been examined, Mr. Thomas Collier, surgeon, stated that, in company with Mr. Spillman, he conducted experiments on a dog with strychnine. A dose of 6 grains proved fatal two hours and a quarter afterwards. He did not think it possible that the ingredients mentioned could be made into a cohesive mass in such a manner that five or six pills would contain a poisonous dose.

Mr. Parfitt having addressed the jury, his Honour summed up, and the jury, after a few minutes' deliberation, found a verdict for the defendant, and his Honour gave judgment accordingly, and awarded the defendant the costs of both trials.

Coppered Green Peas.

At the Liverpool City Police Court on Wednesday, before Mr. Stewart, stipendiary magistrate, Sarah Wharton, of 11 Leece Street, was summoned for having sold preserved peas to which sulphate of copper had been added. Mr. Pierce prosecuted on behalf of the Health Committee, and Mr. Lawson Walton, Q.C., and Mr. Waugh defended on behalf of the manufacturers, Messrs. Anson Brothers, Hambleton, Selby. Evidence as to the purchase was given, and it was stated that Dr. Campbell Brown, the city analyst, had found that a pound jar of the preserved peas contained an artificial colouring of a copper salt equal to 1 grain of sulphate of copper per pound. For the defence Mr. Walton stated that several such cases had been tried recently in Glasgow, and on evidence that the preparation was not injurious to health, the Sheriff dismissed the summons. This decision was sustained on appeal. A number of professional witnesses were called for the defence, among whom were Professor Fraser, of Glasgow, and Dr. Dougall, of St. Mungo's College, Edinburgh, each of whom stated that they had examined the peas and had used them extensively in their own households. They had never heard of an instance of injurious results from the use of these peas. They were of opinion that from 1 to $1\frac{1}{4}$ grain of sulphate of copper was not injurious to the consumer. They maintained that it became an albuminate, and therefore was not really sulphate of copper when in the system. Dr. Campbell Brown, on being called, said this was certainly the case with sulphate of copper—that it passed into the albuminate state, and was therefore less injurious than sulphate of copper. It was used merely to give freshness to the peas, and the French Government had withdrawn the restrictions upon its use in this way so far as the export trade was concerned, though it remained in force so far as the home trade was concerned. The stipendiary decided that the Act of Parliament did not prohibit anyone from using a substance of this kind to preserve the natural colour of a product if it could be done harmlessly. It did not to his mind come under the description of a fraud, and though he found that sulphate of copper was used, it was in such a form as not to be injurious. He therefore dismissed this case, as well as another which depended upon it, on their merits, but he wished not to be considered to be laying down any general maxim on the question at large.

BANKRUPTCY REPORTS.

Re Joe Todd, Carlisle, Chemist.

The public examination of this debtor, who was until recently managing director of Joe Todd (Limited), was held at the last sitting of the Carlisle Bankruptcy Court. In answer to questions put by the Official Receiver, the debtor said he commenced business in Botchergate in 1857, and in 1871 he opened another shop in English Street, Carlisle. At that time he considered he was 1,000*l*. and the value of the Botchergate property to the good. In January, 1888, his liabilities amounted to between 2,000*l*. and 3,000*l*. His book debts were worth about 1,300*l*, and the stock was worth at least 2,500*l*. He should think his furniture at that time was worth about 300*l*., but since then he had purchased some additional furniture. He was of opinion that he was perfectly solvent when his business was transferred to the company.

The Official Receiver: Then how is it that for the last three or four years you have been troubled by the County

Court bailiff and the sheriff's officer?—Because I was short of capital.

The Official Receiver: When did you get the 433*l.* from the Insurance Company?—About midsummer last year. It was borrowed, and handed over to the company. The money was obtained on the security of policies, which were retained by the insurance company.

Replying to further questions, the debtor said he believed his shares in Joe Todd (Limited) to be worth the full value he had put upon them, if the company was properly carried on. With regard to his claim against the company, he stated that the agreement was that he should act as managing director for seven years at a salary of 250*l.* per annum. He had been dismissed without reason, and there were six years to run. He claimed 1,500*l.* for six years' salary, and 500*l.* damages for annoyance and distress which had been brought upon him. The company had never told him why he was dismissed. His household expenses, as a rule, amounted to about 400*l.* per annum, and they had not exceeded that amount in 1889 and 1890. After further questions, the examination was adjourned.

The first meeting of creditors was held at the offices of the Official Receiver, Carlisle, but there was only a small attendance.

The Official Receiver, after reading over the proofs, said he should not carry on the action against Joe Todd (Limited) unless his costs were guaranteed by the creditors. One of the creditors had sent him his proxy, and had written him a letter saying he hoped the Official Receiver would vote against the further prosecution of the action against Joe Todd (Limited). The majority of the creditors present at the meeting, in the course of a lengthy discussion, said they thought it would be a mistake to fight the action. Eventually it was resolved to adjourn the meeting for a week, in order to consider what future action should be taken.

The Official Receiver said, if it was desired to proceed with the action, they should appoint an independent trustee.

Re SAYDI'S CHALLENGE REMEDIES COMPANY.

AT the Liverpool Bankruptcy Court, on June 3, Mr. Mulholland appeared in support of a motion against Edwin Morris, solicitor, late of Castle Street, Liverpool, to declare him a partner in a certain firm entitled Saydi's Challenge Remedies Company, formerly carrying on business in Liverpool as patent-medicine vendors, and the affairs of which are being wound up in the Bankruptcy Court. Mr. Horridge appeared on behalf of the respondent, and asked for an adjournment.

Mr. Mulholland said that Mr. Morris now appeared to have no office in Liverpool, and although he had had notice of the present proceedings since May 24, he had taken no steps in any shape or form to acknowledge its receipt or to put any affidavit on the file until that very morning, when he sent an affidavit, which at the last moment was put on the file. He (the counsel) would absolutely object to that affidavit being used unless Mr. Morris tendered himself for cross-examination, for it was useless for Mr. Morris at the last moment to "shy" an affidavit at the head of the Court, and then represent that he was in London and could not attend. The application of the Official Receiver was for an order that Morris was in January last a partner with a Miss Kate Sinclair (Miss Sinclair being already in the Bankruptcy Court) in the business carried on at 41 Byrom Street, Liverpool, in the name of "Saydi's Challenge Remedies Company," and that he should be adjudicated bankrupt. He then read affidavits and extracts from evidence on the file with the view of showing that Mr. Morris's connection with the concern was of the closest kind, and that he was, in fact, a partner.

Mr. Horridge, in reply, contended that there was no partnership. He explained that Mr. Morris's absence was owing to the fact that there were proceedings against him before the Law Society in London, which necessitated his attendance there.

His Honour said he had some doubt about this matter, and he thought it desirable that Mr. Morris should be cross-examined, and also that Miss Sinclair should attend. He did not feel at present in a position to say whether or not there was a partnership. He had allowed Mr. Morris's affidavit to be read, but he certainly could hardly accept its statements without cross-examination as to facts in contradiction of the other affidavits, and he thought it most desirable Mr. Morris should attend and be cross-examined. He would take every step he possibly could to get Miss Sinclair too. He would give judgment if Mr. Mulholland preferred it, but he might say at once he was not satisfied at present that Mr. Morris was a partner.

The matter was then adjourned to July 1.

Re ALBERT EDWARD GAMMIDGE, Belgrave Gate, Chemist.

THE summary of the debtor's statement of affairs has been issued by the Official Receiver. The gross liabilities are returned at 890*l.* 1*s.* 10*d.*, of which 30*l.* is due for rent, &c., and payable in full, leaving 860*l.* 1*s.* 10*d.* to rank for dividend. The assets are estimated to realise 323*l.* 15*s.* 2*d.*, leaving a deficiency of 536*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* The debtor states that if his stock, furniture, and fixtures were put down at cost price, he would not be insolvent. The business has not lost money. The Official Receiver reports: The debtor started in business as a chemist and druggist in Belgrave Gate in October, 1891. His capital consisted of 250*l.* advanced by an uncle, and 160*l.* advanced by his mother, both of whom appear as creditors in the statement of affairs. The stock in-trade and fixtures are put down at considerably more than they would realise if sold by auction, and probably at about 50*l.* more than they would realise if sold as a going concern. The liabilities include 410*l.* money lent by relatives, 151*l.* owing on a balance of the account for furniture and fixtures supplied when the debtor entered upon the premises last October, and 39*l.* for painting, the remaining liabilities being chiefly trade debts. The only books kept have been a debtor's ledger and a day-book. No deficiency account has yet been lodged. The debtor states that he intends to make an offer of composition, but no particulars have yet been lodged, and it is very doubtful whether any properly secured proposal will be made.

Re WEST & BRAY, 237 Blackfriars Road, S.E., Chemists' Sundrymen, &c.

A GENERAL meeting of the creditors under this failure was held at the London Bankruptcy Court on Wednesday, before Mr. A. H. Wildy, Official Receiver, to appoint a trustee and committee of inspection. Mr. R. J. Stubbs, 118 Newgate Street, was appointed trustee, his remuneration, &c., to be fixed by a committee of inspection, to be hereafter appointed. It was further decided to pay the costs of that meeting out of the estate. The public examination of the debtors stands adjourned until July 5 next.

Re RICHARD TEBBS, described as a Chemist, of Hyde Park Terrace, and Commercial Buildings, Park Row, Leeds.

THIS debtor has again been before the Court, the liabilities amounting to 1,112*l.* 4*s.* 9*d.*, and assets to 90*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.*

In reply to the Official Receiver, he admitted that ever since his residence in Leeds he had really been insolvent. He took a business, thinking that he could make a living out of it.

The Official Receiver: You have been living on hope?—Yes.

You have managed to get seventy-four creditors?—Yes, but to many of them only small amounts are owing.

The case was adjourned.

"NEW IDEA" relates the fact that a druggist at Belvidere, Ill., ordered some goods of a Wisconsin house, and for an address gave the agent one of his slip labels. Time passed, but no goods came, and the druggist had at last to write to the firm about them. He discovered that the goods were lying at the railway station, consigned to "Aqua Ammonia." This was no mere slip, for at the post-office both the invoice and a note from the railroad company were addressed to "Aqua Ammonia."

Notice to Retail Buyers:—It should be remembered that the quotations in this section are invariably the lowest net cash prices actually paid for large quantities in bulk. In many cases allowances have to be added before ordinary prices can be ascertained. Frequently goods must be picked and sorted to suit the demands of the retail trade, causing much labour and the accumulation of rejections, not all of which are suitable, even for manufacturing purposes.

It should also be recollected that for many articles the range of quality is very wide.

The London Markets.

42 CANNON STREET, E.C., *June* 8.

Australian Kamala.

In the *Archiv der Pharmacie*, Professor Flückiger describes a sample of Australian kamala recently examined by him. He received it from Mr. Maiden, of Sydney, who stated that it had been obtained from the Richmond River district, in the north-eastern part of New South Wales, near the Queensland frontier. This, says Professor Flückiger, is probably the southernmost limit at which the kamala plant (*Mallotus philippensis*) occurs. The Australian kamala had evidently been gathered with little care, stalks and leaves being intermixed, while the capsules were over-ripe, and therefore somewhat sparingly provided with glands. The colour was dull. Of two samples of the dried drug, weighing respectively 2,178 and 1,030 grammes, the first gave 3·35 per cent., the second 3·01 per cent. of ash; whereas the permissible limit has previously been laid down by Professor Flückiger at 3 per cent. From his investigation of these samples, taken in conjunction with previous examinations of kamala from the North-Western Provinces and from Java, Prof. Flückiger infers that climate has no influence upon the percentage of incombustible matter in kamala.

AMBERGRIS has been offering more freely lately, especially in the better qualities, for which somewhat lower prices have been accepted.

ARSENIC is firm at 11*l.* 15*s.* net, landed terms, for best white powder.

CAMPHOR (CRUDE).—The low-priced parcels recently offering having been withdrawn, nothing is now available in Japan camphor on the spot below 117*s.* per cwt., or for arrival below 115*s.* per cwt., "c.i.f."

CANNABIS INDICA.—There has been another arrival of 90 packages from Bombay this week.

CINCHONA.—Quite recently (says the *Madras Times*) the Government of Madras obtained from the Governor-General of Netherlands-India, official statistics showing the amount of land under cinchona cultivation in Java to be some 31,000 acres, which, taking last year's exports, gave only an outturn of 260 lbs. of bark per acre. For next Tuesday's auctions 1,705 packages have been declared at present. They include 1,127 packages Ceylon and Indian, 42 Java, 393 West African, and 143 South American.

COCAINE.—The *Don* has brought 5 packages crude cocaine from Callao this week.

COCA-LEAVES.—Reports from South America state that early in April coca-leaves fell to the lowest point which they have touched for a long time. A recovery had since set in, and prices were considerably higher.

COPPER (SULPHATE).—Prices are exceedingly firm, at 15*l.* 10*s.* for "Anchor," and 15*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* for best "Mint" brands. "Macclesfield" is held for 15*l.* 10*s.*, f.o.b. Liverpool.

CREAM OF TARTAR.—Dull of sale, at 87*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. for best white French crystals on the spot.

GAMBIER.—The last spot sales of block gambier have been at 18*s.* 3*d.* per cwt.

GUM ARABIC.—There has been some inquiry lately for very low priced Ghatti gums, but other kinds have been exceedingly quiet of sale.

HONEY.—The new Jamaica crop is now arriving freely. The *Racilia* brought 178 packages this week. *Californian* honey has been sold in Liverpool in moderate quantities at 37*s.* 6*d.* to 42*s.* 6*d.* per cwt., according to quality.

INDIARUBBER.—There is no new feature to report in this market, which is firm at 2*s.* 10½*d.* per lb. for fine Pará, with buyers at that price.

IPECACUANHA.—There has been another arrival of eight packages Cartagena root from Panama.

OIL (CASTOR).—The Calcutta market on May 18 was lower both for seed and oil, and several weak holders of the former were showing great anxiety to realise.

OPIUM.—A Smyrna correspondent writes, under date of May 28:—"The sales during May have consisted of about 150 cases of the manufacturing qualities, chiefly for New York and Philadelphia, at 6*s.* 3*d.* to 6*s.* 4*d.* for current talequale, 6*s.* 5*d.* to 6*s.* 6*d.* for Karahissar ditto and old selected. The latter, however, is not easily obtainable at present, as holders are keeping it back until they see at what price they will be able to buy the new drug. In the meantime the crop is progressing favourably, and in the lower districts it is now being collected, and should the outturn exceed the quantity produced last year, it is expected that prices will decline 2*d.* to 3*d.* per lb. when the new drug is sufficiently dry for export, in July next." Later reports, which have just come to hand by to-day's mail, tell us that, "according to present prospects, the Turkey crop, including the Malatia and Salonica qualities, will probably turn out 9,000 baskets, against 7,300 last year; but before the end of this month one cannot state positively whether this will be the case, as the crop in the northern districts has still to be harvested, and the incisions of the poppy-heads there will only commence in about a fortnight from this date. Should the crop turn out as is now expected, our market later on will doubtless decline about 3*d.* per lb. all round on present quotations." The American firms who have been buying week after week at unaltered prices in the face of the excellent crop prospects, may be presumed to have had a speculative object in view in thus supporting the market.

PEPPER.—The recent improvement has not been maintained either in white or black pepper, both of which sold at lower rates for arrival when the market reopened after the holidays.

POTASH SALTS.—*Chlorate* is firm, at 7*d.* per lb., net terms, from the Union. Yellow *Prussiate* is worth 10½*d.* for English, and about ⅛*d.* per lb. less for foreign. *Bichromate of potash* is held for 4½*d.* per lb. British refined *Saltpetre* is quoted at 21*s.* to 22*s.*; German, at 20*s.* 6*d.* to 21*s.* 3*d.*, according to packing.

QUICKSILVER remains firm at 6*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* from the importers, and 6*l.* 17*s.* in second hand. There has been another arrival of 7,000 bottles from Huelva (Spain).

QUININE.—There have been several small sales at 8½*d.* per oz. (second-hand German bulk) this week, and now there are "rather buyers" at that figure.

RHUBARB.—Ninety-four cases (of which 11 in transit) have been entered this week.

SHELLAC.—The holidays have greatly interfered with business in this article. No public sales have taken place this week, and from the speculative market no business has been reported. On the spot a limited business has taken place in *Garnet* lac, AC, at 74*s.* to 74*s.* 6*d.*; and in orange, TN, at 81*s.* to 82*s.* per cwt. The speculative market was reopened on Wednesday with lower prices, closing rather firmer, however. The following business was reported: 500 cases TN orange for October at 81*s.* 6*d.* to 82*s.*; and 100 cases July-September shipment at 76*s.*, c.i.f. terms. Reports from Calcutta, dated May 18, announce a considerable improvement in the market. A good demand has been manifested, and at the close most holders declared that they

were not anxious to part with their stock at all at the prices of the day. Garnet lac was inquired for, but unobtainable.

SODA-SALTS.—Soda *crystals* are offering at 65*s.* ex ship; and 67*s.* 6*d.* landed. *Ash* is offering at 1¾*d.*, also landed terms. *Bicarbonate* steady at 6*l.* 15*s.* to 7*l.* 5*s.* per ton, landed terms; and at 6*l.* 5*s.* for casks, f.o.b. Liverpool. *Caustic* may be had at 10*l.* 10*s.* to 10*l.* 15*s.* for 70-per-cent. white here; and 10*l.* 5*s.* for 70-per-cent. on the Tyne, f.o.b. *Bichromate of soda* is held for 3¾*d.* per lb.

SOY.—Small sales are being made upon the spot at 1*s.* 2½*d.* per gallon.

Thursday's Market News.

42 CANNON STREET, E.C., *June* 9.

London. Business in our market has been very much interrupted this week in consequence of the holidays, and neither drysaltery nor spice sales were held. The drug auctions to-day were fairly heavy, but as there was but little vanilla offering they were got through within a reasonable time. The principal alterations in the market are the following: Gamboge is dearer; good cardamoms fully maintain their value, and so do the better descriptions of bees'-wax, while the few serons of good ipecacuanha which were offered also sold at firm prices. Tinnevelly senna is rather dearer, and for H.G.H. peppermint oil, Japanese oil and menthol higher rates are asked. There has also been a better inquiry for kola-nuts, cevadilla-seed is higher in price, nux vomica sold rather cheaply to-day, while jalap was a little easier, and in rhubarb there was a pronounced fall in value; cubebs were also much lower. The Amsterdam cinchona sales have resulted in a slight decline in value, citric and tartaric acids are both somewhat dearer, arsenic is also higher in price, and sulphate of copper has again advanced slightly. In other articles there are no changes worth mentioning. Pepper has fallen off again, but shellac is again advancing.

America. The American drug market, according to our reports from New York, dated June 1, remains exceedingly dull, and no alteration of this condition was anticipated. Opium and morphia remained steady, but the demand for the latter article was very light; quinine dull and weak; an offer of 16¾c. would probably be accepted; borax and bromine salts are unaltered; the castor-oil pressers are still fighting each other, and ergot, both German and Spanish, are very slow of sale; the stocks of copaiba balsam are said to be becoming smaller gradually, while the market for tolu is described as weak. Some stir is being created in the market by the offering, as prime Angostura tonquin beans, of damaged beans which were sold after a drug fire some months ago, and have since been treated in such a manner as to imitate the genuine article; the price asked for these is $1.65, or from 10 to 20 cents less than that of the genuine article. Rhubarb is much firmer, while in golden seal-root the market is weakening. Peppermint is said to be cultivated this year in Wayne County to a smaller extent than last year, and the market is firm. Cantharides are quiet and without any special feature; the market for best second Sicilian brimstone remains firm; lycopodium is without alteration.

ACID (CITRIC).—The position of this drug has become somewhat firmer still, and business has been done at 1*s.* 5¾*d.* per lb. this week, a figure at which there are further sellers. The manufacturers ask 1*s.* 6*d.* per lb. The exports of citric acid from London for May last were 665 cwt., against 655 cwt. in May, 1889, 538 cwt. in 1890, and 381 cwt. in 1891; total for five months, 2,138 cwt. in 1889, 2 706 cwt. in 1890, 1,745 cwt. in 1891, and 3,657 cwt. in 1892. The imports of lemon-juice having been only 1,106 pipes for the five months, following a short importation in 1891, and considering that the home consumption of citric acid this season is also probably extensive, it looks as if the demand has at last overtaken the production.

ACID (TARTARIC) shows a rather firmer market this week; 11¾*d.* to 12¼*d.*, according to brand, is the price, and the English makers do not care to sell for forward delivery.

ALCOHOL.—Best German potato spirit offers at 9 9*d.* to 10*d.* per proof gallon, c.i.f. terms, in bond.

ALOES.—Fine Curaçao liver aloes (which recently fetched somewhat higher prices) have been inquired for, but are not offering. At to-day's auctions 131 packages were shown, all of which were of common quality; 91 of these sold at from 12*s.* to 13*s.* for ordinary dull and capey kinds. A few odd lots of *Cape* aloes were also offered, but there was very little animation, although firm prices were obtained. Of 17 packages offered, 9 sold at 22*s.* for good hard; and from 19*s.* 6*d.* to 18*s.* for drossy and soft. *East Indian aloes* were in fairly large supply. Of *Socotrines*, 27 casks were shown, of which 10 sold at the now comparatively high price of 110*s.* for good but soft brown; for fair bright Zanzibars in skins, rather soft, 73*s.* was accepted; while another parcel of very ordinary, nearly all leaves and skin, sold at 5*s.*, if that figure should pay the charges.

AMBERGRIS.—An 8-oz box of dark grey, poor flavour, was bought in at 80*s.* per oz. (there was no bid at 60*s.*), and for a smaller and darker lot, of much better flavour, 65*s.* per oz. was refused. Fine grey was bought in at 120*s.* per oz.

ANISE.—Genuine China *Star-anise* remains scarce at 100*s.* to 105*s.* per cwt. None was offered at to-day's sales. Of 15 cases spurious and partly mouldy *Japanese* seeds 10 are said to have been sold privately before the auctions at 40*s.* per cwt. The remainder found no buyers. For 15 bags dull grey East Indian seed 16*s.* per cwt. was refused. Fifty bags fair Russian were bought in at 20*s.* per cwt.

BORAX.—No change has been made in the price by the recent convention of makers, the only alterations decided upon being with respect to certain conditions of delivery. The manufacturers' price for crystals is 30*l.*, and there are second-hand holders at 29*l.* per ton. Boracic acid in crystals (3-cwt. casks) is quoted at 37*s.* 6*d.* per cwt., and in powder at 39*s.* 6*d.* per cwt.

BUCHU.—Of 13 bales fair round greenish, but very small, slightly stalky, leaves, four sold to-day at 3½*d.* to 3¾*d.* per lb., being about on a par with the last sales.

CALABAR BEANS.—Five bags were bought in at 5*d.* per lb, more than twice the figure at which Liverpool holders are willing to sell. Bids of 3*d.* per lb. were asked for without success.

CALUMBA is rather scarce, and for good dried root high prices are asked; from 45*s.* to 50*s.* is wanted for good bright natural.

CAMPHOR (REFINED).—Five 200-lb. cases of good Japan refined camphor in cakes were bought in at 1*s.* 6*d.* per lb. German refined camphor is firm at 1*s.* 5*d.* per lb.

CANNABIS INDICA.—Ninety robbins were shown to-day, but found no buyers. For fair greenish tops, slightly stalky, 4½*d.* per lb. is asked.

CANTHARIDES.—Fair China are held for 1*s.* per lb. A bid of 10*d.* per lb. was refused to-day.

CARDAMOMS.—The auctions to-day included 227 packages, of which about one-half sold at rather irregular prices, fine alone realising steady rates. A rather large quantity of new Mangalores were shown, but only a few packages of this kind sold at 2*s.* 4*d.* per lb. for fair rather brown; ordinary brown old and badly clipped Aleppey were bought in at 1*s.* 6*d.* per lb. For good round bright M.M. over M. mark Mangalore 3*s.* per lb. is asked, an offer of 2*s.* being refused. *Ceylon-Mysore* realised 2*s.* 9*d.* for medium to bold pale, 2*s.* 2*d.* to 2*s.* 3*d.* for small to medium long and pale, 3*s.* for fine round medium bright pale, 2*s.* for small to bold fair brownish, 1*s.* 9*d.* for long and round mixed rather small and yellow, 1*s.* 6*d.* to 1*s.* 3*d.* for medium to small round mixed and brownish, 1*s.* 3*d.* for split round and dull. *Ceylon-Malabar*: Fair pale medium round brought 1*s.* 9*d.*; rather brownish ditto, 1*s.* 7*d.*; very small brown, 1*s.* to 1*s.* 1*d.* *Seeds* sold at 1*s.* 5*d.*, while for other lots 1*s.* 6*d.* was asked, and wild *Ceylon* cardamoms brought 3*d.* per lb.

CASCARILLA.—Higher in price. Sixty bales of recent import sold at 28*s.* 6*d.* to 29*s.* for small to medium thin brown and silvery, and 19*s.* 6*d.* to 25*s.* 6*d.* for more dusty quality.

CHAMOMILES.—Reports from Belgium state that the crop

is likely to be gathered very early this year, but, unless a good deal of rain comes soon, the flowers are likely to be small and brown. For 3 bales medium quality a bid of 50*s.* was refused to-day, 66*s.* being the limit.

CINCHONA.—At to-day's sales 94 bales *Guayaquil* bark were offered, and all sold at very low prices—good grey silvery and mossy quill at 7*d.* to 8½*d.*, broken grey quill 5*d.* to 5½*d.*, and ordinary dull and rusty from 3*d.* down to 1*d.* per lb. Two bales very fine old-fashioned South American *Calisaya* in quills, imported *viâ* Hamburg, sold at 1*s.* per lb. Fifteen years ago the same description of bark sold readily at 15*s.* per lb.

COCA.—A new parcel of 17 140-lb. bales of good strong *Huanoco* leaves of good flavour was bought in at 1*s.* 6*d.* per lb. The owners are very anxious to sell it, but they cannot get suitable bids. One small bag dark-green small narrow Ceylon leaves was again bought in at 1*s.* 4*d.* per lb.

COCAINE.—Crude cocaine has been sold at 11*s.* per oz. here. The market is said to be stiffening.

COCCULUS INDICUS.—A parcel of 87 bags was bought in at 10*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. to-day.

COLOCYNTH.—Fair pale *Spanish* may be had at 7*d.* per lb. Good pale but seedy *Turkey* was bought in at 1*s.* 1*d.* per lb. to-day.

CUBEBS.—Five bags sold without reserve to day at a very considerable reduction in price—fair brown berries, rather dusty but free from stalks, at 6*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*; blue and stalky berries at 6*l.* 10*s.* per cwt. Another holder would take 8*l.* for medium to bold bluish and stalky berries, but cannot get it. Black shrivelled berries from Singapore are offering for quantities at 6*l.*, c.i.f. terms, prompt shipment.

CUMIN-SEED.—Ten serons Mogadore seed were bought in at 18*s.* per cwt. to-day. There were no bids at 14*s.* per cwt.

DRAGON'S-BLOOD.—Fine qualities continue to be in demand, and would realise high prices if offering. Two cases good fiery soft gum in bold pieces brought 8*l.* 15*s.* to-day, and for a lot of bold dark slabs 92*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. was refused. A parcel of 18 cases dull *Singapore* drop, rather dusty, is held for 70*s.* per cwt., while fair bright *Socotra* drop was bought in at 5*l.* per cwt. For a parcel of 12 cases very common almost colourless slaty slabs an offer of 29*s.* per cwt. was refused.

GAMBOGE.—Fine gamboge is scarce and inquired for. At to-day's auction nothing of very fine quality was offered, but a couple of cases rather ordinary broken pipe, somewhat blocky, sold at 13*l.* 10*s.*—an advance of 10*s.* per cwt. For rather soft and blocky pipe of ricey fracture an offer of 10*l.* is to be submitted. Ordinary pale ricey Saigon pipe sold at 9*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* per cwt.

GELATINE.—A parcel of 16 bales in cakes of fair quality imported *viâ* Trieste, is held for 45*s.* per cwt.; an offer of 37*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. was not entertained.

GUARANA.—Only 3*s.* 6*d.* was offered for 3 cases of good bold sausage, newly imported. They were bought in at 4*s.* per lb.

GUM AMMONIACUM.—No demand. About 36 cases were offered to-day and all bought in; for fine small to bold pale drop, partly blocky mixed (which is held for 65*s.*), an offer of 60*s.* was refused to-day; for rather dark and dull seedy block 34*s.* was refused, the owner asking 35*s.* per cwt.

GUM ARABIC.—A parcel of 13 bales fine bright pale and amber mixed Aden drop sold cheaply to-day at 58*s.* 6*d.* to 63*s.* per cwt. Fine red frosted Australian gum was bought in at 25*s.* per cwt., and rather more drossy ditto sold cheaply at 20*s.* per cwt.

GUM ASAFŒTIDA.—Ninety-one packages, imported from Bombay and the Persian Gulf, were all bought in to-day; good loose pinky drop is held for 90*s.*, at which price the broker said he has been selling privately; medium to ordinary kinds were bought in at from 75*s.* to 30*s.* per cwt.

GUM BENZOIN.—*Sumatra* gum is not very brisk of sale, but importers stand firmly by their limits. Eleven cases seconds, old fracture, fair pale almondy centres, slightly false packed top and bottom, sold without reserve at 5*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* For good small almondy fair-packed seconds 6*l.* 15*s.* is wanted, and an offer of 6*l.* 5*s.* was refused to-day. A small parcel of fair, rather false-packed gum also sold at 6*l.* Five cases *Siam*, very dusty, partly blocky and drossy grey almonds, sold at 9*l.* to 9*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* per cwt.; and for 47 cases ordinary resin (*Palembang* character) 30*s.* to 35*s.* was paid—apparently a very high price.

GUM GUAIACUM.—Twelve cases rather fair bright gum in block are held for 1*s.* per lb., while 5 cases very common dull slatey block sold without reserve at 3¼*d.* to 3¾*d.* per lb.

GUM KINO still keeps up in price. Two cases fair bright grains from Bombay sold at 70*s.* per cwt.

GUM MYRRH.—Very scarce, and held at high prices for fine descriptions; from 7*l.* 5*s.* to 7*l.* 15*s.* being asked for good bright picked, of which one parcel shown to-day was bought in at 8*l.*; ordinary dark Aden picked realised 100*s.*; fair small siftings, 70*s.* per cwt. It is said that the crop this year will be exceedingly small.

GUM OPOPONAX.—Two parcels of this gum were shown, one consisting of two cases, for which no higher bids than 6*d.* were obtainable, 6*s.* being more the idea according to the importer; these cases showed partly dull dark and brownish, partly good pale yellow grain. The other lot of seven tins has been repeatedly offered before and described in our report; 5*s.* to 7*s.* is asked for brown, and 8*s.* for good bright yellow drop.

HONEY.—*Jamaica* sold to-day at somewhat lower prices, 29*s.* to 30*s.* being paid for rather dirty thin brown to fair thick ditto, and 31*s.* for rather dull candied yellow. Of 45 half-barrels *Mexican* 15 sold at 25*s.* per cwt. for dark and orange mixed thick candied honey, of heavy sweet taste. Of *Australian*, a parcel of 15 casks good clean brown liquid honey from Brisbane, of Jamaica character, sold cheaply at 29*s.* to 30*s.*, per cwt., and 44 cases of eucalyptus honey from Adelaide, which had been frequently offered, were again bought in at 30*s.* to 40*s.* per cwt.

INSECT-FLOWERS.—For five bales fair open *Dalmatian* flowers 40*s.* per cwt. is asked; and another parcel of five bales half-closed ditto was bought in at 70*s.* per cwt.

IPECACUANHA.—Fifty serons *Rio* root were offered at to-day's sales. The average quality was even more ordinary than at the preceding auctions, but with fair competition 31 bales sold at prices which fully maintained the position of the last sales for medium and good qualities. Fair partly fleshy sound root brought from 7*s.* 4*d.* to 7*s.* 3*d.*; medium to very woody and thin ditto 7*s.* to 6*s.* 6*d.*; damages from 6*s.* 6*d.* to 7*s.* 1*d.* per lb. Three bags good stout but damaged Cartagena root were bought in at 6*s.* per lb. to-day.

JALAP is about 2*d.* per lb. lower. Of 41 packages offered to-day nearly all sold, at 1*s.* for fair medium to bold root Tampico character, 11*d.* for fair Tampico and Vera Cruz mixed small, and from 10¾*d.* down to 7¾*d.* for ordinary wormy and damaged ditto. A new parcel of 20 bales, said to consist of fine heavy genuine Vera Cruz root, is just being landed, and will probably be put up at the next sales.

KOLA.—There has been a good demand for kola-nuts lately, and 7*d.* per lb. has been paid for good dried quality. At to-day's auctions several lots were offered, and a fair proportion of these sold at steady prices, 6*d.* being paid for good bright, and from 2*d.* to 4*d.* for partly mouldy and wormy.

MUSK.—*Tonquin* pods were in very small supply, but even that was too large for the demand, and nothing was sold; medium to bold first pile pods, thin, brown, and grey skin, good flavoured, fairly dry, well-trimmed, being bought in at the nominal price of 75*s.* Three tins slightly wormy thick-skinned *Assam* pod musk sold at 30*s.* to 36*s.* per oz., a good price.

NUX VOMICA.—A newly imported parcel of 495 bags from Cochin, small broken, partly dark mixed seed, was bought in at 9*s.* per cwt. to-day. Another parcel of 275 bags small and dark Madras seed was bought in at 10*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. to-day. A parcel of 421 packages small pale yellowish to grey and rather silky *Cochin* sold cheaply at 8*s.* 6*d.* (a good lot at 9*s.* 6*d.*) per cwt.

OIL (CASTOR).—At to-day's auctions 125 cases good pale first Calcutta castor oil sold without reserve at 3*d.* per lb.

OILS (ESSENTIAL).—*Menthol* is still slightly advancing, and this week 10*s.* 3*d.* is asked for good crystals, though

probably 10*s.* will still buy. For good Japanese *Peppermint* oil 5*s.* is being paid. *Oil of Neroli*, which, as we have already announced, is very cheap this year, is now offering at from 7*s.* 6*d.* to 9*s*, according to quality. *Cinnamon oil* sold at to-day's auctions at 1*s.* 3*d.* per oz. Three vases *Otto of rose* were all bought in, from 10*s.* to 14*s.* being asked; the quality is very poor. Eleven coppers *Rose oil* from Bombay, each 128 lbs., apparently of good quality, were bought in at 9*d.* per oz., while settlings sold at 3*d.* to 3½*d.* Two drums Turkish *Geranium oil* were bought in at 9½*d.*, 1 case of Dodge & Olcott's *Wintergreen oil* at 8*s.* 6*d.*, and 5 cases *Cedar-wood oil* at 1*s.* 1*d.* per lb., HGH Peppermint.

ORANGE-PEEL.—Higher prices have been paid for orange-peel lately. Fair thin strips have sold at 1*s.* 5*d.* per lb., and now 1*d.* more is wanted.

RHUBARB.—A rather large supply, consisting of 104 cases mostly of new import, was offered to-day. About two-thirds of this sold at a decline of 2*d.* to 3*d.* per lb. on *Canton*, and almost as much on *Shensi* root, the highest prices paid for the former being 3*s.* to 3*s.* 3*d.* per lb. for fine round; while fine flat Canton realised 1*s.* 7*d.* per lb. A large part of the recent arrivals consists of Canton root, which is usually the first to reach our market.

SARSAPARILLA.—Firm; 21 bales *Honduras* were all bought in. Of 3 packages fair native root *Jamaica* 1 sold at 1*s.* 3*d.* per lb., while for the other bids of 1*s.* 3*d.* to 1*s.* 6*d.* respectively were refused. A parcel of 17 bales of grey Jamaica was mostly sold at the good prices of 1*s.* 4*d.* to 1*s.* 6*d.* per lb. for sound, and 11*d.* to 1*s.* 5*d.* for damaged. Six bales damaged *Lima* brought 10*d.* to 10½*d.*, and 18 serons *Guatemala* were bought in at 1*s.* 4*d.* per lb.

SENNA.—Of *Tinnevelly* senna 106 bales were offered, but they are held at very high prices, the whole of them being in the hands of second-hand holders. Only a few bales sold at much dearer rates—namely, from 4*d.* to 6*d.* for medium to bold yellowish to medium green, slightly specky, leaf. *Alexandrian* senna is in good supply, but very scanty demand. *Pods* were bought in at 1*s.* at to-day's auctions, but subsequently sold privately, we understand, at 9*d.* per lb. For very common to fair siftings 1½*d.* to 2¾*d.* was paid.

SHELLAC closes higher to-day with sales of over 12,000 cases for delivery, orange TN at 86*s.* for August.

SQUILLS.—Twenty bales of very ordinary quality sold at the low price of ¼*d.* per lb.

STORAX appears to be cheapening to-day. Until now 100*s.* has been the price for good Syrian, but to-day 85*s.* was not obtainable.

TAMARINDS.—For a parcel of 25 casks East Indian 10*s.* is the lowest price.

VALERIAN-ROOT is exceedingly scarce. For good *Belgian* root 48*s.* per cwt. was recently paid, but none is offering now any longer. There is still some German root to be had, but 50*s.* is asked for it. One bale rather dark root from Japan was offered, and for this the bid of 11*s.* per cwt. was refused.

VANILLA in small supply and selling at full prices, fine crystallised, 8 to 9½ inches, 15*s.* to 16*s.* 6*d.*; ditto, 7 to 8 in., at 11*s.* to 14*s.*; good chocolato, 5½ to 8 inches, 7*s.* to 11*s.*; foxy and brown, 4*s.* to 7*s.* 3*d.* per lb.

WAX (BEES').—Fine qualities rather firmly held, while ordinary kinds are tending cheaper. *Jamaica* sold at 6*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* to 7*l.* 5*s.* for red and dark mixed to bright orange, and *Australian* at 6*l.* to 6*l.* 10*s.* for fair to good bright mixed colours. For 15 bales good Benguela wax 6*l.* was refused, and an offer of 5*l.* 15*s.* was also declined for a parcel of Madagascar, imported *viâ* Hamburg. Forty-seven casks *Mogadore*, all heavily adulterated, were sold to-day, without reserve, and brought from 50*s.* to 53*s.*, according to quality.

THE BULGARIAN ROSE-CROP.

(*From a Bulgarian Correspondent.*)

A CORRESPONDENT, who has every opportunity of ascertaining the exact position of the crop, writes us from Kezanlik, under date of June 1:—

The rose-harvest began last week throughout the entire rose-district, and if the weather continues hot and dry, the distillation will last a little less than three weeks. One cannot yet say positively what the total produce of the crop will be. If the weather is favourable during the whole distillation season the yield will not be less than 65,000 oz., if not, it may fall to about 55,000 oz.

Up to the middle of April the prospects of the crop were most promising: the winter had passed without causing any damage worth mentioning, and the spring had begun most favourably for the rose-gardens. Everybody anticipated a very rich harvest, and, in consequence, all the holders of old stock began to lower their prices 5 to 10 per cent., in order to induce some of the exporters to buy. Towards the end of April, however, the cold wave which was passing across the Continent struck the Balkan regions, and much snow fell on the tops of the mountain ranges of the rose-district. The immediate result was that for a time the temperature fell from 65°–70° F. to 38°–40° F., which stopped the further development of the rose-bushes, and during two clear and cold nights a great deal of frost fell in the plains. This, of course, caused considerable damage to the rose-gardens, which were just budding at the time; but the extent of the damage could not be fully ascertained until a fortnight later.

Exporters and jobbers, who held large quantities of old otto and were interested in causing a panic abroad, asserted that the damage caused by the frost was at least 50 per cent. of the crop, but when the real facts were made known, it was found that the damage amounted only to about 30 per cent. where the frost had been heaviest, and in most of the more elevated localities to hardly 20 per cent. The damage might have had more serious consequences if, soon after the frost, heavy rains had not fallen—lasting nearly three weeks, until the very beginning of the distillation. These rains did a great deal of good to the roses, and if there are one or two more rainfalls during the harvest season the crop will not in any way be a failure. The quantity may be from 25 to 30 per cent. less than last year's, but the quality will be as fine as any ever distilled.

Concerning the price, I do not expect to see the rise of 25 or 30 per cent. above last year's prices, which the native jobbers and some of the exporters (who failed last year to dispose of all their stock on account of its poor quality) are doing their utmost to bring about. They have raised the price of the rose-flowers over 30 per cent. above last year's price; they have sent abroad statements to the effect that the crop is damaged from 40 to 50 per cent., and that the total yield of the year will not be over 55,000 oz. They are already asserting freely that when the buying season and the fixing of the prices come, they will readily buy all otto that is offered to them under 28*s.* per oz. Of course they would gladly do that if it would help them to realise abroad the same high price for their poor old stock; but they forget that the rose industry has ceased to be controlled by only one or two firms, who fixed the prices here and abroad only to suit their own interests.

To-day it is not so much the producers, jobbers, or exporters here that fix the price, as the consumers and dealers abroad. Should the latter be led away by false reports, and rush to purchase at any cost, there will naturally be a rapid rise in the price on this side. If, on the contrary, they bide their own time, the probabilities are that otto of rose of the new crop may be bought at a much lower price than inferior old stock is at present offered. I make this assertion on the following incontestable facts:—

(1) The new crop 1892, even if estimated at its minimum, will yield about 55,000 oz.

(2) There is old stock from last year in the hands of native jobbers and producers amounting to at least 13,000 oz.

(3) There is old stock from the last and previous years in the hands of native and foreign exporters amounting to at least 15,000 oz.

This brings the grand total of otto of rose for sale this year to the bulky figure of 83,000 oz., without taking into account the large quantities of geranium-oil that have been brought into the country for purposes of adulteration during the distillation of the crop.

THE LIVERPOOL MARKET.

ARSENIC.—Nominally 12*l.*, but makers will not name a price.

CREAM OF TARTAR is flatter. Sales continue to be made in small lots at 90*s.* for first white.

FENUGREEK-SEED.—Five tons brown Alexandrian sold at 8*s.* 6*d.*

OIL (CASTOR).—Considerable business has been done on spot and forward. Prices have stiffened up considerably, and price of good seconds Calcutta is now $2\frac{7}{16}d.$ to $2\frac{1}{2}d.$, and the same figures are asked forward. French first pressure is held at $2\frac{5}{8}d.$ to $2\frac{11}{16}d$, second at $2\frac{1}{2}d.$

TONQUIN BEANS.—Three bags medium Parás sold at $11\frac{1}{2}d.$, and the market is now practically cleared of all the supply in first hands.

WAX (BEES').—All kinds of *Chilian* find a ready sale. Grey and yellow, 6*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* to 7*l.* 10*s.* for fine yellow.

THE AMSTERDAM CINCHONA AUCTIONS.

(*Telegram from our Correspondent.*)

AMSTERDAM, June 9.

OF the Java bark offered at to-day's auctions 1,753 packages sold at somewhat lower values, the unit not averaging over 6 cents, or 1*d.* to $1\frac{1}{16}d.$ per lb. Manufacturers' stem and branch barks, original and renewed, brought 11 to 82 cents (= 2*d.* to 1*s.* $2\frac{1}{2}d.$ per lb.); ditto root, 15 to 43 cents. (= $2\frac{3}{4}d.$ to $7\frac{3}{4}d.$ per lb.); druggists' bark in quills, broken quills, and chips, 11 to 52 cents (= 2*d.* to $9\frac{1}{4}d$ per lb.); and ditto root, 12 to 19 cents (= 2*d.* to $3\frac{1}{2}d.$ per lb.). The largest buyer was the Auerbach factory, then followed Gustav Briegleb and Matthes & Bormeester.

Trade Notes.

MR. FREDK. BOEHM, drug and essential-oil agent, has removed from Billiter Square Buildings to 4 Cullum Street, E C.

AMONG our callers this week was Mr. Gaunt, of the firm of Gaunt & Janvier, New York, manufacturers of meat essences, and American agents for Pears' soap. Mr. Gaunt came over just in time to assist at the conversion of his principals' house into a limited company. He reports that Pears' soap has an enormous sale in the States, the tariff notwithstanding.

MR. CHARLES BROMLEY, of Liverpool, pharmaceutical chemist and manufacturer of Bromley's gout and rheumatic pills and other specialities, calls our attention to the note we published, on May 28, concerning the C. A. Vogeler scheme for ensuring co-operation between the manufacturer and the retailer, and claims that their method is almost identical with that on which he has conducted his business for years. He publishes in our advertisement section this week the text of the agreement on which he sells his medicines. He will take back any unsold stock, and he requires all vendors (who must be chemists) to agree to sell at full prices. The schemes are, as a matter of fact, very similar.

MESSRS. BURROUGHS, WELLCOME & CO. have lately prepared certain peptonic tabloids on the principle recommended a few years ago by Dr. Mortimer Granville, whose suggestion of concentric-coated pills was noted in this journal. The B. W. & Co. peptonic tabloids consist of an inner kernel of $1\frac{1}{2}$ grain each of zymine (Fairchild's pure pancreatin) and lactophosphate of lime. This is coated with keratine Next comes a layer of pure pepsin, and outside that a covering of sugar. The object, of course, is to delay the action of the pancreatin and the lactophosphate of lime until the intestinal canal is reached. The ingenious idea is carried out with the skill and elegance to which Messrs. Burroughs, Wellcome & Co. have accustomed us.

LONDON DRUG STATISTICS.

THE following figures refer to the stocks of drugs in the port of London on May 31, 1891 and 1890, and to the imports and deliveries during the first five months of the years 1891 and 1890.

Article	Stocks		Imported		Delivered	
	1892	1891	1892	1891	1892	1891
Aloes ..cs & pkgs	6,832	8,347	1,354	702	1,624	2,090
" .....gourds	1,095	1,130	—	111	10	156
Anise, star....chts	207	303	220	425	55	164
Arrowroot ....cks	5,836	9,259	9,355	8,877	6,447	7,173
" bxs & tins	657	1,253	961	564	1,257	759
Balsams ..cks, &c.	1,536	2,410	620	1,017	639	775
Bark (Cinchona),						
S.American cases	378	391	27	18	21	35
" bls, &c.	25,388	25,701	5,254	4,901	6,357	5,401
E.I., Ceylon, and Java .....cs	226	302	132	344	154	325
" bls, &c.	20,556	27,990	17,010	23,953	18,466	20,245
Borax.....pkgs	261	261	—	10	—	10
Calumba .... "	549	1,036	136	68	234	341
Camphor .... "	4,333	3,563	3,612	2,298	3,606	4,333
Cardamoms ..chts	925	453	1,713	777	1,231	945
Cochineal .... srns	3,396	3,965	824	999	1,077	1,114
Cocc. Ind. bgs, &c.	874	401	559	227	175	51
Cream of Tartar cks	10	10	1	—	1	13
Cubebs.....bgs	64	110	160	76	180	209
Dragon's Blood chts	121	109	133	92	115	77
Galls, China ....cs	2,500	2,030	1,993	748	1,122	1,339
Trky & Prsn..sks	2,905	1,943	2,098	2,903	1,486	4,442
Gums—						
Ammoniac pkgs	204	53	239	11	99	21
Animi & Copal pkgs	10,964	4,632	12,658	5,061	7,691	8,869
Arabic..... "	15,090	15,540	8,302	9,992	10,562	10,887
Asafœtida.. "	394	791	203	30	329	69
Benzoin .... "	2,494	3,442	1,123	1,911	1,656	1,389
Damar .... "	4,250	5,539	1,936	1,981	1,946	2,974
Galbanum.. "	31	38	—	33	5	25
Gamboge .. "	72	45	146	104	109	89
Guaiacum .. "	189	143	84	234	22	122
Kino ..... "	2	16	10	6	15	23
Kowris ....tns	987	853	1,244	1,338	1,297	1,219
Mastic ....pkgs	22	28	—	36	9	26
Myrrh ..... "	237	470	92	363	215	317
Olibanum .. "	5,665	5,102	5,295	3,662	3,833	2,956
Sandarac .. "	901	478	989	700	522	425
Tragacanth "	3,734	5,267	3,319	3,491	3,272	3,654
Guttapercha....tns	2,758	2,368	1,052	1,268	895	947
Indiarubber, E.I. "	147	338	266	557	393	408
Madagascar "	86	112	126	137	153	116
S. American "	82	58	124	88	98	85
Mozambique "	92	152	115	96	188	143
African, &c. "	54	89	29	74	44	71
Ipecac...cks & bgs	393	302	665	524	682	473
Jalap .....bls	131	70	233	113	139	153
Lac Dye .....chts	4,947	5,038	—	—	23	56
Nux Vomica pkgs	1,444	588	2,269	935	1,290	881
Oils—						
†Anise .....cs	38	66	66	121	72	58
†Cassia..... "	27	51	20	25	21	154
Castor .....cks	105	134	259	368	229	391
" .....cs	2,647	3,564	1,898	4,273	2,648	2,586
Cocoa-nut....tns	1,478	1,044	1,136	1,854	1,877	1,970
Olive ..cks, &c.	795	674	959	1,839	938	1,811
Palm .....tns	23	7	43	23	39	22
Rhubarb.....chts	151	538	273	329	529	631
Safflower ..bls, &c.	144	280	26	—	127	71
Sarsaparilla....bls	378	263	536	402	488	446
Senna ....bls., &c.	2,071	3,094	682	1,044	1,481	1,861
Shellac. Orange chts, &c.	26,690	27,914	13,573	13,208	13,744	21,312
Garnet.. "	7,948	3,705	10,170	4,295	4,055	4,627
Button.. "	6,023	6,440	3,640	6,239	4,104	5,295
Total chts, &c.	40,661	38,063	27,383	23,742	21,903	31,234
Sticklac chts, &c.	151	1,012	95	120	296	1,379
Gambier .....tns	1,606	1,222	5,178	5,033	5,072	4,726
Cutch ..... "	2,777	3,144	1,652	1,354	1,247	1,124
Turmeric, Beng. "	234	887	17	—	238	268
Madras, &c... "	366	237	455	32	211	288
Total .....tns	600	1,124	472	32	439	556
Vermilion, chts, &c.	53	21	51	59	24	73
Wax, bees'..brls & srns	750	480	1,589	712	1,691	1,076
" cks & cs	1,247	646	1,028	583	740	804
" cakes	14	14	—	6	—	6
" Japan ..pkgs	740	684	500	75	384	573

† Not including stocks of oils of anise and cassia at Smith's wharf and Brewers' quay.

Memoranda for Correspondents.

Always send your proper name and address: we do not publish them unless you wish: if you do not, please use a distinctive nom-de-plume.

Write on one side of the paper only; and devote a separate piece of paper to each query if you ask more than one, or if you are writing about other matters at the same time.

If you send us newspapers, please mark what you wish us to read.

Ask us anything of pharmaceutical interest: we shall do our best to reply.

Before writing for formulæ consult the last volume, if you have it.

Letters, queries &c., will be attended to in the order received.

The Sale of Poisonous Proprietary Medicines.

SIR,—Permit us to make a few remarks on the subject of your editorial and the various letters on the sale of proprietary medicines.

It is a three-sided question—viz., the proprietor's, the general dealer's, and the chemist and druggist's.

Firstly, your article, from which the following is an extract, hits the proprietor's side exactly:—

> They are inclined to view with satisfaction the limitation] of the retail trade in their products to the chemist and druggist, if they can feel tolerably sure that they will have fair play, and will not be subjected to what they regard as unjust attempts at substitution.

There can be no doubt that when the proprietor has induced a customer to go to the chemist for an article, for that chemist to try to substitute his own preparation is an unfair transaction. The only possible excuse—viz., the unfair competition from outsiders—will shortly pass away. It now rests with them to make the proprietors' and their interests identical.

Secondly, the general dealer's side.

Seeing that the sale by these has been carried out openly and above board, and is due to a reading of the Act in which most chemists have concurred, it is only fair that they should have time allowed to clear out present stocks, providing they label in accordance with the Act. Of course, this should not apply to stocks purchased after due and definite notice has been given.

Thirdly, the qualified chemist's side.

The present ruling of the Act will give chemists a grand opportunity of regaining their old trade, and by a liberal-minded and united policy, free from petty trade jealousy, of bringing back the sale of proprietary medicines to a remunerative level. Cutting is neither satisfactory to retailers nor proprietors.

We should suggest district combinations as a quick method and less liable to friction than larger circles.

For some months prior to the test-case we had adopted a notice as follows—

> In conformity with the Act, 1868, this preparation is labelled POISON as a precaution against carelessness

—on our small bottles of chlorodyne only, on the inside, intending to make the same addition to all sizes as soon as fresh labels were required.

After the trial, thinking it might not be enough, we at once adopted the following until we had had an opportunity of communicating with headquarters:—

> Labelled POISON in conformity with the Pharmacy Act, 1868.

We are adopting the following label in future:—

> This preparation, containing, amongst other ingredients, chloroform and morphine, is required by the law to be labelled POISON.

As to present stocks in the hands of wholesale and retail houses, we think they may safely leave themselves in the hands of the Treasury and Pharmaceutical Council, feeling assured that no vexatious or hasty proceedings will be taken, but that a reasonable time will be allowed to expire. Of course, the retailer should append a suitable label on all proprietaries containing scheduled poisons, together with his name and address.

Chemists should remember the law applies to their own proprietary cough-mixtures, &c., containing scheduled poisons, as well as to well-known and advertised stamped goods. Trusting this may be a beginning of better things,

We remain, dear sir, yours faithfully,

75 Bk. Piccadilly, Manchester. A. P. TOWLE & SON.

June 6.

SIR,—The letter in your issue of last week, signed "Wales," wherein he makes use of the very old quotation, "There is a tide in the affairs of men, which, taken at the flood, leads on to fortune," has forcibly brought to my mind what an opportunity the present is for the Pharmaceutical Society to launch out and feel if the tide of fortune to them has not now set in. For a long while there has been a marked withdrawal of support by the trade towards the Society on account of the apathy of the Council in not looking after the interest of its members, and a good test-case could now be tried as to how far they could regain that which has been lost.

You say, in answer to "Justice," it is the Society's duty to institute proceedings against any who are not qualified to sell the restricted poisonous patent medicines. If such is the case, let the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society open a fund, to be called the "Trade Defence Fund," inviting subscriptions towards defraying the expense of a test-case in prosecuting some firm, and, if successful, let a circular, announcing the fact, be published and sent to all members of the trade, which they can show to any unregistered persons who still persist in selling the medicines, and warn them that if they do not desist from so doing they will be reported to the Society, and must take the consequences. I shall be pleased to subscribe one guinea towards such a fund, and I feel confident very few would hesitate to follow suit.

Yours truly,

Berkhamsted, June 4. H. G.

SIR,—The decision in the recent prosecution *re* chlorodyne seems, from the letters now appearing in the CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, to have given great satisfaction to the trade, who are looking forward to great benefit therefrom. I confess I am not of that opinion. It appears to me the result will be to drive the trade now done by the grocers, so-called stores, &c, into the hands of our worst enemies—viz, the drug-stores, cutters, &c., men in our own ranks whom I can only look upon as traitors to the trade.

Another result will be, I think, to drive the grocers, &c., who now only sell patent medicines, into forming limited liability companies, keeping qualified assistants, and going in for dispensing as well.

My opinion is that the only salvation for the trade is for assistants to form a trade-union and shun the drug companies, cutters, &c., who, if unable to obtain qualified assistants, could not carry on their wretched trade. It would be far better for the assistants themselves, as in time they would obtain better berths with the ordinary members of the trade, and stand a better chance of eventually going into business for themselves, for by taking situations with the cutters they enable them to monopolise the trade and reduce the numbers of those in business, and also compel all those who will go into business in future to have larger capital. I know some of my *confrères* consider this plan would cut both ways, and that the assistants would be able to put the screw on the employers who are not cutters, but even then the masters would be able to pay better salaries if the cutters were wiped out.

Yours faithfully,

Teignmouth, June 4. JOHN E. RYDER.

Mr. C. Foottit, Marlow, suggests that the Pharmaceutical Society should sanction the individual issue of a notice similar in effect to that subjoined. By taking this course he considers the Council would be relieved from the charge of apathy, and weight would be given to a communication which, if placed in the hands of the public, would lead many not now cognisant of the law to apply in the proper quarters.

He hopes, too, to soon see carbolic acid and phosphorus added to the schedule.

By recent legislation, all medicines, whether bearing a patent-medicine stamp or not, containing any matter whatever which is scheduled as a poison under the Pharmacy Act, may not be sold by any unqualified person.

This enactment applies equally to all agricultural and veterinary goods (such as weed-killers or sheep-dips) as to cough lozenges, embrocations, pills, mixtures, liniments, or powders. Issued with the sanction of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.

"Tablets" and "Tabloids."

SIR,—We think we have not made the point of our argument sufficiently clear, showing why we are entitled to the exclusive use of the words "Tablets" and "Tabloids" as applied to drugs in the bi-convex form. It is simply:—1. That the words are not descriptive because the surfaces are round and not flat or square, whereas a "tablet" or "table" is a flat surface. 2. The words have been registered as trade-marks for a long time. 3. They had not been previously used in this country to apply to drugs in this form. The only compressed drugs which had any sale in this country when we commenced business were the bicarbonates of potash and soda, compressed by Mr. Brockenden, which were labelled, and we believe are still labelled, as "pills."

"Fifty Years Ago" states that because the word "Tablets" is a good old dictionary word it is not eligible for use as a trade-mark. The argument might apply equally to the word "Sunlight" as used for a special brand for a soap, or the word "Anchor" as used in connection with sewing-machine cotton, or other ordinary words used in a non-descriptive sense. It is far from our wish to act in an aggressive or unfriendly manner. We wish to treat the trade as friends, and feel confident that when the case is understood no chemist will wish to treat us in an unfriendly manner by making use of our trade-marks in connection with goods other than those manufactured by us.

Yours very respectfully,

London, June 8. BURROUGHS, WELLCOME & CO.

SIR,—We have noticed in your recent issues the correspondence under the heading of "Tablets," and, as this matter is of considerable interest to us, we should feel obliged if you would allow us space to remove the wrong impression Messrs. Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.'s letter would create if left unanswered.

Inquiry at the Trade Marks Office discloses the following facts:—

(1) The word "tablet" has not been registered alone—that is, as a word trade-mark.

(2) The word would not be accepted for registration by itself as a "new" trade-mark, because it is a term which describes the form in which goods in Class C (the class in which drugs are comprised) are made up and offered for sale.

(3) That the word "tablets" in conjunction with a device was registered in this class for "chemical substances used in medicine and pharmacy, especially medicinal tablets."

From these facts it is at once patent that the word "tablets" alone is common property, and must always remain so unless used in conjunction with some particular device.

No firm can claim that the word itself is their exclusive rightful property any more than they could lay claim to the word "pills" or "lozenges," because, like the words just mentioned, the word "tablet" is to be found in English dictionaries, where its meaning is given as "a medicine or a confection in a square form," and, as a word in common use in the English tongue, cannot be registered alone as a trade-mark.

We have always used the word in connection with some of our medicinal manufactures, which command an extensive sale in this country as well as in America, and have never met with any objection to our use of the word either in this country or in the States.

We are, Sir, yours faithfully,

London, June 7. ARMOUR & CO.

Terebene.

SIR,—I distinctly dissent from Mr. Lloyd Williams's contention that terebene should have no effect on polarised light. A terebene of spec. rot. power + 3° may be of excellent quality, while a sample of 0° rotation may be very inferior. The polarimeter is invaluable in its own place, but is of very limited use in the examination of such a compound or mixture as terebene. If one desired to get rid of +1° or +2° rotation, it would be very easily done by the addition of a small proportion of strongly left-handed turpentine.

The best tests for the quality of terebene are the physical, or rather, physiological ones, of odour and taste; but, of course, these cannot be defined in a Pharmacopœia.

I am, sir, yours very truly,

104 South Canongate, Edinburgh, June 6. D. B. DOTT.

SIR,—As the writer of the "courageous statement" that the terebene question had been satisfactorily settled, permit me to offer a word in reply to Mr. Williams's criticism.

First of all let me explain that the statement was made, not concerning the satisfactory nature of commercial terebene, but in the face of the subject appearing every year in the Blue-list for investigation, in spite of its having been thoroughly dealt with as far back as 1886.

I notice that Mr. Williams claims to have had a dozen samples under examination when my letter was published, upwards of a year ago, and I cannot help remarking that if the results given by him are of those referred to, this question will certainly from his point of view and rate of progress never be settled.

With all the authority of his venerable youth, Mr. Williams states that the determination of the specific rotatory power is the only important test of the purity of terebene. Surely Mr. Williams is aware that it would be no difficult matter to correct the discrepancies of any of his samples by the judicious use of one or other of the turpentines, so as to render them optically inactive, whilst at the same time even less pure. Besides, it is well known that colophene and other polymerised products are produced with terebene, all of which are optically inactive, and if present in the commercial article are undoubtedly impurities. I fancy Mr. Williams, on reflection, will admit that his figures would have been much more valuable had they been accompanied with specific gravities, boiling-points, and amounts of residue on evaporation. As they stand they are merely confirmatory of those given by Mr. John Hodgkin before the Conference eight years ago, and certainly do not comply with the demands of the old Blue-list query, which particularly required a report on the physical, as well as the optical, properties of commercial terebenes.

But perhaps the most significant comment on Mr. Williams's remark is that this very question, to whose appearance year after year I took exception, does not occur in this year's Blue-list, so, apparently, the Committee have endorsed my temerity.

The fact of the matter is that terebene is nearly defunct, and much of the favour with which it was first received has vanished. This is evident by the small support it received for pharmacopœial recognition from the various medical bodies consulted concerning the Addendum. I have also been assured on the best authority, by one of its largest manufacturers, that whereas three or four years ago they distilled 60 gallons a month, during the last twelve months they have not distilled 60 gallons in all!

It should be borne in mind that even the so-called pure terebene is a complex mixture, and that according to the late Dr. Tidy optically inactive terebene is devoid of active properties.

Yours truly,

MEMB. B.P.C. (47/20.)

A Medicine stamp Correspondence.

Mr. W. Searle Parrott, chemist, 79 High Street, Watford, sends us a correspondence which has passed between himself and the Board of Inland Revenue, and which is of some interest.

The Board's first letter is dated May 17, 1892, and asks Mr. Parrott whether he desires to offer an explanation why

the Board should not proceed against him for the recovery of two penalties of 10*l.* each, for having sold unstamped certain preparations—namely, Parrott's Medulline and Acidulated Cough-lozenges—both being liable to medicine-stamp duty. To this Mr. Parrott replied, on May 18, stating that medulline had never been sold to his knowledge without a stamp, nor acidulated cough-lozenges in boxes without a stamp. He had sold cough-lozenges in packets labelled thus:—

ACIDULATED COUGH LOZENGES.

DOSE.—One occasionally; Children, one-half only.

W. SEARLE PARROTT,
Market Place and the Arcade,
WATFORD.

TRADE MARK.

but was not aware that that label rendered them liable.

The Board, having considered this reply, proposed to forego further proceedings on payment of 2*l.* They stated the grounds of liability to be that an officer had purchased a 6*d.* bottle of medulline and a 6*d.* packet of acidulated cough-lozenges on May 13, both articles being unstamped.

Mr. Parrott thereupon replied that he only sold medulline in 1*s.* bottles, but he had ascertained that someone had called about the date mentioned and pressed an assistant to supply him with sixpennyworth of the medulline. The assistant refused, but ultimately supplied him with sixpennyworth of something else, possibly equally useful, but expressly told him it was not medulline. As to the cough-drops, he asked if the label he had previously sent rendered them liable.

The Board then replied that, under the circumstances now explained, they would not take further notice of the alleged sale of medulline, but that the cough-drops were rendered liable by reason of a placard in the window recommending them for coughs, &c. Mr. Parrott must pay 1*l.* on account of this sale.

Mr. Parrott then explained that the placard in the window referred not to the lozenges sold but to "Acidulated Pectoral Cough-lozenges," sold in duly stamped boxes at 1*s.* 1½*d.*

After several days' delay, the Board replied that they accepted Mr. Parrott's assurance that the cough-lozenges purchased were not the same as those referred to on the placard, and the case was therefore at an end.

The Institute of Chemistry in Court.

SIR,—The Institute of Chemistry, a body which is endowed with a charter, has at length exercised its disciplinary powers and expelled one of its Fellows.

But, whilst maintaining its technical right to expel for unprofessional conduct, or for what it deems to be unprofessional conduct, it has in this instance awarded to its expelled Fellow a valuable testimonial in the shape of a declaration in the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court that the expulsion "casts no imputation upon the professional capacity or personal character" of the expelled Fellow. This seems very strange. We can easily understand that a Fellowship lapsing through inability or unwillingness to pay the annual subscription requisite to keep up the Fellowship should not cast any imputation on the holder of the Fellowship. But that a deliberate expulsion from the Institute—and an expulsion following upon a refusal to resign—should cast no imputation, that is wonderful indeed.

The explanation is, however, supplied by the record of the proceedings in the case.

The cause of the expulsion was, in this instance, of a political character. The expelled Fellow, who had an objection to the assumption of the functions of public analyst by an alien, gave effect to his objection by making an application for an appointment of public analyst where there was an alien analyst.

Thereupon two events happened. The alien analyst took out letters of naturalisation, and complied with the law; and at the same time complained to the Institute, which expelled its Fellow whose public-spirited action had put a stop to a grievous scandal.

Hence the strange anomaly of expulsion from the Institute being accompanied by the bestowal of a valuable certificate of character and competence.

The Institute possesses arbitrary powers. Any one of its Fellows is liable to expulsion upon the most frivolous of pretences; but a frivolous expulsion brings in its train a certificate of character and competence, which is at least as valuable as the Fellowship, and is certainly a more permanent possession.

J. ALFRED WANKLYN.

We have also a letter on this subject from the Secretary of the Institute of Chemistry, who sends a report of the case (to the same effect as that we published last week) "as it may be of interest as a precedent to other Societies similarly situated." The Secretary adds: "You will see that the powers conferred by royal charter on this Institute for the purpose of removing members for unprofessional conduct have been upheld in Court."

English Assistants on the Riviera.

SIR,—I am able to endorse all your correspondent says last week while criticising the article by "Anglo-Francais" on English assistants on the Riviera. When I went in 1888 I was paid my second-class expenses both ways, and though I believe this is rather better than usual I never met with a case where it was not paid at least one way. The number of genuine English chemists is small on the Riviera, but this does not make a great difference to visitors as long as the native chemist employs a reliable English assistant, or manager he might well be called, as the department is left for the most part entirely to him. At least such is my experience, and I have every reason to believe we did a larger business than the English chemist in the same town. As soon as the native French chemist employs cheap labour on the strength of competition between assistants to spend a season on the glorious south coast of France, and finds he has lads just out of their apprenticeship or otherwise inexperienced to deal with, he will at once discover his mistake, and a single season will suffice to illustrate to him pretty clearly that a knowledge of high-class business, qualification, and plenty of tact are indispensable to the well-being of his business. I think most of them know this, and salaries do not decrease in consequence of the anxiety of assistants to get there, but an employer will generally, if his man suits him, do his best to retain him for another season. I would endeavour to show that where a good assistant is employed, who is sufficiently reliable to be allowed *carte blanche* in keeping stock together, &c., a French pharmacy need be no detriment to the patronage of English visitors; but let assistants remember that much is expected of them, and in some businesses the responsibility is great. A season on the Riviera is a grand change. The English business of the day does not usually commence much before 9.30, and things are slack after sunset. If one is a bicycle rider let him take his machine with him, get up at six o'clock on an April morning, ride for two or three hours, and a feeling of exhilaration indescribable will possess his spirits for the rest of the day. The roads are good, and a ride from Marseilles to Monte Carlo along the coast through Toulon, Hyères, Antibes, St. Raphael, Cannes, and Nice is a treat to a bicyclist rarely to be excelled. I wish I was there now.

Yours sincerely,
A. F. HEALD.

LEGAL QUERIES.

Consult Alpe's "Handy-book of Medicine-stamp Duty" in regard to patent medicine questions.

General information regarding the laws affecting chemists and druggists is printed in THE CHEMISTS' AND DRUGGISTS' DIARY, 1892, *pp.* 161–5.

For stamp duties, licences, Customs regulations, &c., see the DIARY *pp.* 151–9.

45/5. *Justice* states: Z is the widow of a chemist and druggist, and carries on the business of her late husband by means of two of her sons, who are qualified. She is sole executrix under the will of her late husband, everything being left unreservedly to her. There are other sons and daughters, all over 21 years of age, but none of these are qualified under the Pharmacy Act. At Z's death, can the business legally be left to any of the children except the two who are qualified? Also, can the business be legally willed so that all may have a life interest in the same st the death

of Z? [The unqualified children cannot without infringing the Pharmacy Act become proprietors or part proprietors of the business; but Z can leave it to either or both of her qualified sons on the condition of their paying a specified sum annually to their brothers and sisters so long as they carry it on, and providing that, if they decide to withdraw from it, all shall share in the proceeds of the sale of the concern.]

45/66. *Alpha.*—If you will refer to THE CHEMISTS' AND DRUGGISTS' DIARY, 1891, page 328, you will find the question of the meaning of "known to the seller" discussed. It would appear that to be "known to the seller" a customer need not absolutely be known by name if his or her personality is familiar to the vendor.

46/4. *Latin.*—After reaching the age of 21, an apprentice cannot be compelled to continue in the service to which he was bound, and no action would lie against him. But the master would probably be able to sue the apprentice's parent or guardian for damages if such a person was a party to the indenture. In any case, to break an engagement because it cannot be legally enforced is not a good way to start a career.

47/24. *Nine Years' Subscriber.*—You cannot have read the chlorodyne case. Everybody is aware that "patent" medicines enjoy certain exemptions, but the point is that the medicines referred to are not "patent" medicines in a legal sense.

46/63. *In Vino Veritas.*—Extract of poppies, being a "preparation of poppies," is a poison within the meaning of the Act, and your mixture containing it must therefore be labelled in accordance with the Act. We do not consider that spirit of chloroform in a cough-mixture renders it necessary to label the preparation "Poison," but this is an open question.

38/35. *Emperor.*—If you had (as you say) "reason to suspect" that the medicine "was wanted for an illegal purpose," you were of course justified in refusing to dispense it. There is no law requiring you to dispense a prescription under any circumstances.

41/74. *T. B.*—An unregistered person cannot evade the Pharmacy Act by simply calling himself a wholesale druggist. Wholesale transactions in poisons need not be carried on by registered persons, but in any particular case it would be for a Court to decide whether the transaction was a wholesale one or not.

45/71. *Dens Sap.* writes: "The question put by 'Sinapis' as to whether a limited liability company can use the title of 'surgeon-dentists' is one which has frequently presented itself to my mind. I quite coincide with your legal editor that if it be allowed in pharmacy it would probably hold good in dentistry. If 'Sinapis' will send me his address, I think I can help him considerably in the matter, and shall be glad to subscribe towards obtaining counsel's opinion on the point."

This correspondent asks us to give him the names of counsel engaged in the case of the Pharmaceutical Society *v.* the London and Provincial Supply Association (Limited). They were Sir John Holker, Q.C., Attorney-General (now dead), Mr. Benjamin, Q.C. (dead), and Mr. Lumley Smith (now Q.C.) for the Pharmaceutical Society; and Mr. Wills, Q.C. (now a judge), and Mr. R. B. Finlay (now Q.C. and M.P.).

47/72. *Sticky.*—No one can have an exclusive right in the title "Sticky Fly-papers," but you must not call yours "patent" if they are not so, nor infringe anybody else's patent in the manufacture of them.

45/9. *Ajax.*—You are allowed to name two ailments in the description of a medicine, if they are of a similar nature or closely allied, without incurring liability to stamp (Alpe, page 88); but only two ailments may be named, and there must be nothing more by way of description or recommendation upon the label. You have exceeded the regulation as to two ailments, and, moreover, you have described the mixture as "a safe preparation." The signature over the cork may be used.

47/39. *W. G.*—You can only get a really "authoritative statement" by getting a case tried in the High Court. It seems to us that, in the case of a liquid medicine containing a scheduled poison, the strictly proper place for the poison-label to appear is on the bottle; but we think the requirements of the Act are met, and reasonable protection is provided, if the name and address of the vendor are attached to the wrapper. It is easy to raise points for argument, but if the chemist does what is fairly possible he is not likely to be prosecuted.

46/21. *Stafford.*—You must attend at Quarter Sessions to give evidence, otherwise your recognisances may be forfeited. A small allowance is generally paid to witnesses in criminal cases, but there is no uniform scale, and you must apply for information at the office of the Clerk of the Peace. You will probably consider the allowances a very inadequate compensation for your trouble and loss of time.

46/13. *E. S. P.*—The sulphur skin-lotion is clearly liable to stamp-duty. It is "for all skin-diseases," and is described as "an old-established and most valuable preparation for removing" several ailments specifically named which are regarded as dutiable ailments. See Alpe, page 101. Similarly, the white oils are "for sprains, bruises, stiffness of joints, &c," and the regulation is that two classes of ailments only may be used in such context without incurring liability. Objection would also be taken to the word "celebrated." If you name no ailment, you can sell the white oils without a stamp.

47/49. *Dutch Drops.*—There can be no custom established as to the length of notice necessary in a case such as you name, as the circumstances are unusual. It is not at all certain that the assistant has not acquired some proprietary rights in the concern. We cannot give a satisfactory opinion.

MISCELLANEOUS INQUIRIES.

Inquirers will please read the "Memoranda for Correspondents."

A list of "Books for Chemists" is given in THE CHEMISTS' AND DRUGGISTS' DIARY, *p.* 317.

For all particulars regarding Educational and Examinational matters refer to our issue of September 19, 1891.

Replies to queries are inserted according to the space open in any week, and insertion on any specific date cannot be guaranteed.

Back numbers of our weekly issue, containing formulæ, &c., occasionally referred to in answers, can be obtained from the Publisher at 4d. *each.*

42/68. *Midland.*—We believe all the great stores that sell to the public pay income-tax.

42/24. *A. E. W.*—By "superphosphate" in agriculture, "Lawes's superphosphate of lime" is meant.

42/55. *B. S.*—(1) The Weed-killer, page 323, may be diluted with four times its volume of water for use. (2) Iron drums are cheapest in the end because they do not break like earthenware jars. See the Buyers' Guide in the DIARY for makers of them.

42/31. *Ebor.*—(1) See page 754. (2) Infants' food in bulk is offered by several advertisers in this journal.

42/68. *Ferrum.*—The solidification of the Parrish's syrup is due to inversion of the sugar. There is no remedy for this once it happens, except filtration through canvas. But better, mix it in small proportions with fresh batches. Be careful of the quality of sugar you use, and do not overheat.

62/37. *Pax cum Honore.*—Essence of Lemon to retail in pennyworths is made by shaking 1 oz. of the oil and 2 drachms of light carbonate of magnesia with 7 oz. of rectified spirit. After a few hours, filter and colour slightly with tincture of saffron.

45/53. *Windsor.*—Green Arsenical Weed-killer:—

White arsenic	1 lb.
Sulphate of copper	½ ,,
Muriatic acid	1 pint.
Water to	5 gallons

Boil the whole until solution is effected, and when cold decant the clear liquor.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Mix the solution with water, in the proportion of 1 gallon of solution to 25 gallons water, and apply with an ordinary rose watering-can, in sufficient quantity to go to the roots of the weeds. It is best applied when the ground is damp, but not too wet.

46/37. *E. H. C.*—Liquor ammoniæ, B.P.

46/25. *H. T. W.*—The effects which you feel after tea-drinking are quite unusual, and seem to indicate that tea does not agree with you. As all teas contain nearly the same percentage of caffeine, we cannot recommend any kind which is likely to suit you better than another, and your best plan would be to give it up. The symptoms which you describe are similar to what tea-tasters sometimes experience.

46/60. *G. A. H.*—Boracic acid in powder is used by butchers for dusting meat.

44/45. *Botanicus.*—The best dictionary of botany is Moore's, which is published in two volumes at 12*s.*

46/11. *G. D. C.*—Whitworth Red Bottle.—See our issue of August 1, 1891, page 196.

46/35. *Constant Reader.*—See the paper on concentrated infusions in our issue of February 22, 1890.

43/58. *Summer.*—For Glycerine and Cucumber, see June 27, 1891, page 902.

44/14. *J. J. C.*—(1) Use powdered borax for Starch Glaze. One part of spermaceti in powder may be added to 7 parts of the borax. (2) Laundry Blue.—Powdered Prussian blue ½ oz., oxalic acid ¼ oz. This for a quart bottle. An aniline blue is now frequently sold for this purpose.

44/16. *Saveif Ukan.*—We gave a recipe for liq. senuæ dulc. recently. See reply 46/35 in regard to concentrated preparations.

44/25. *S. G. C.* (Italy).—(1) The finest sperm oil (frozen) is used as a Watch Oil, and so is almond oil. Sewing-machine Oil is a heavy petroleum oil (paraffinum liquidum). (2) To Cure Rabbit-skins stretch on a board when fresh and sponge daily with a solution of alum 4 oz. and muriate of ammonia 2 oz., in 20 oz. of water. Rub the rough parts off with a piece of pumice-stone, and in about a week you will find that the skins are "cured."

44/3. *Wee.*—We have your request before us and will give it our attention.

45/7. *T. F. C.*—The presence of peptones in your pepsin is probably the cause of the bad smell in the glycerine. We have never heard of the recipe failing. With a soluble pepsin you may mix the whole of the ingredients together at once, add 2 oz. of rectified spirit to the pint, and omit so much water. To purify the glycerine which you have shake it with an ounce of animal charcoal and filter.

47/19. *Pedicure.*—Your customer may communicate with Truefitt (Limited), Bond Street, London, W.

46/10. *A.*—Arbor Vitæ is the common name of the leaves of *Thuja occidentalis* (although botanically it is applied to the whole genus). It may be used for epilepsy by wearing next the skin, but its common use is as a remedy for intermittent fever, rheumatism, and the like, as a tincture or decoction taken internally.

37/6. *T. W. G.* and 38/19 *Yorks.*—Your queries are receiving attention.

46/70. *Junior.*—We should think that the firm has misled you or that you misunderstand their instructions. It is a crude chromic acid that is used for the battery.

42/22. *T. H. O.*—Botanical Specimens.—You should collect only typical specimens in flower, or, better, those that show both flower and fruit. For drying them you require two or more boards, about 20 inches by 12; a supply of grey blotting-paper in sheets; and plenty of weights, in the form of big stones if you have nothing else. Spread a fresh specimen carefully on a sheet of the paper, smoothing out leaves, &c., to show the characteristics; cover with small pieces of the paper here and there, if necessary, then with a large sheet. More may be treated in the same way, and with sufficient of the paper for padding, place the whole between the boards and add the weights. Change the paper daily. In a week (more or less) the specimens are ready for mounting. Do this on a good stout white paper, tacking down the stems with grey linen thread. Put little bits of sticking-plaster on the back to give a catch to the thread and prevent tearing. You, of course, require a mountant, and there is nothing better than Tragacanth Paste, the formula for which is:—

Powdered tragacanth	℥vj.
,, acacia	℥iv.
Glycerine	℥iij.
Water	℥vj.
Perchloride of mercury	gr. xij.

Mix in a mortar, and add with dexterous stirring—

Boiling water	℥vj.

When cold add 12 drops of oil of cloves.

The best way is to spread some of this evenly on a planed board, put the dried specimen on it, lift with the pincers and transfer the specimen to the mounting-paper. Press as before, and finish by sewing. Label the specimen with the botanical name and natural order, and where and when found: this at the left-hand bottom corner.

Information Supplied.

Labels on Tin.—The undernoted recipe for sticking gummed labels on tin will be found just what is wanted. The labels to be damped first, then the honey-gum applied, and the gummed tins to be allowed to dry in a cool place. I have had occasion to use this very largely. I say "cool place," as once I was gumming in a very strong sun, and the labels all rose from the tins.

	Oz.
Mucilage of tragacanth	10
Honey	10
Dry wheaten flour..	1

Mix with a small quantity of water.

Glasgow. D. S. C. REID.

SHOP BOTTLES & JARS

WITH VITRIFIED (burnt in) LABELS

(Black Letters on a ground of Pink or White Enamel).

Labels indestructible and of elegant appearance, forming an even surface with the glass or porcelain. The Jars of heat porcelain, thoroughly greaseproof. The Bottles hand-made and of superior quality. Both are unsurpassed by anything in the market in every respect. Also a CHEAPER sort of Bottles and Jars, with labels equally indestructible, but very plain, especially suitable for Dispensaries, &c. Intending Buyers are requested to inspect Samples at

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A large number of Shops have been fitted up with these Bottles and Jars, both in England and the Colonies, a list of which can be had on application.

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POISON BOTTLES of Ribbed Blue Glass, with RAISED White Vitrified Letters, and the Word "POISON" in Red at foot
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The sales of "Vinolia" Soap have never been so large as at the present time. The profit on it is a substantial one. Our policy is one which considers the welfare of the retailer before anything else, and it must therefore pay the enterprising retailer better to interest himself in a high-class toilet soap with a substantial demand, that bears a good profit, than to fritter away his time in what practically amounts to "exchanging pennies." The British public has had to pay millions to newspaper proprietors for washing itself. This is not the case with "Vinolia" Soap, as we give good value for money, it costing twice as much to produce "Vinolia" Soap as it does other toilet soaps.

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FOR HOT WEATHER.

A powerful nerve stimulant. Restores the functions of the digestive organs, strengthens the mental and physical powers, assuages thirst, relieves nervous debility. Given with benefit in cases of opium and morphia habit.

THE ORIGINAL.—We wish to call particular attention to the fact that the leaves which we have always employed are those of **Erythroxylon Coca,** Lamarck. We select them with the greatest care, and ensure by a thoroughly sound process of manufacture that Armbrecht Coca Wine is a true representation of the valuable properties of the drug.

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THE FAVOURITE.—The wines used are "medium," Burgundy, Malaga, port, sherry, and champagne. The composition of the "medium" wine, which has by far the largest sale of the six varieties, is *our secret.* We introduced this wine, at the suggestion of Dr. Spencer Wells, as a kind of compromise between Malaga, which was generally considered too sweet, and Burgundy, which found some objectors on the score of tartness of taste. Next to the "medium" wine, Burgundy is the grade most frequently asked for; then follow in order of importance, Malaga, sherry, and port.

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Coca Burgundy ...	36/0	„ ...	48/0 „
Coca Malaga	36/0	„ ...	48/0 „
Coca Port	36/0	„ ...	48/0 „
Coca Sherry	36/0	„ ...	48/0 „
Coca Champagne ...	46/6	*Quarts* ...	56/0 „
„ „ ...	26/6	*Pints* ...	33/0 „
Coca Wine Extract	31/6	*Bottles* ...	42/0 „
„ „	49/6	„ ...	66/0 „
Coca Lozenges ...	13/6	*Box* ...	18/0 „
„ ...	22/6	*Tin* ...	30/0 „

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'A GENERAL DECLINE,
OR
MALTO-CARNIS TRIUMPHANT.

Reprinted from the May number of the *Magazine of Pharmacy*: contributed by a correspondent from University College, London.

Nor present days, nor ages flown,
I will be bound, have ever known
A classic of such high degree,
As Dr. Syntax, LL.D.

The only pleasures that he'd seek
Were found in Latin or in Greek;
Declensions were his greatest joy—
And had been ever since a boy.

For ev'ry morning, noon, and night
He would *decline*, with all his might,
Not only words like *hic* and *id*,
But even the attractive "*quid*."

He found a great delight in "quod"—
A pleasure that you'll own was odd—
And verbs, irregular in kind,
Intensely pleased his *moody* mind.

Then *Vinum Rubrum*—red, red wine—
Along with *hoc(k)* he would decline;
And, as an intellectual treat
At length he e'en declined his meat.

He grew so thin and pined away,
And so declined from day to day,
That soon, perforce, he had to be
Attended to by Draught, M.D.

The Doctor took, as you'll suppose,
Some time this case to diagnose;
And, though a man of ready wit,
Could not make head or tail of it.

That is, at first, but soon a wave
Of thought this witty answer gave.
"Your malady," said Draught at last,
"Is known as a *Declining Fast*."

The Doctor then prescribed beef-tea,
But this declining LL.D.
Most forcibly refused to eat
All Bouillons or Extract of Meat.

Said Dr. Draught, "My honoured Sir,
In fasting thus you greatly err,
And, though consumption you decry,
You'll get consumption and you'll die."

Though tempted with all kinds of food
Still, still refuse them Syntax would;
In fact, he ev'rything declined
Till Malto-Carnis came to mind.

Then said this learned LL.D.—
This man of eccentricitee—
"Though hard I've tried, it is no use—
I can't decline this Raw-Beef juice."

L'ENVOI.

Friend Syntax still, both day and night,
In hard declensions takes delight;
But Malto-Carnis, he opines,
Doth give him *strength* whilst he *declines*.

* "Caffyn's Malto-Carnis consists of two-thirds (66%) of Caffyn's Liquor Carnis, 'uncooked juice of beef,' in combination with Extract of Malt and Cocoa. Dyspeptic persons who have been recommended to eschew tea would do well to give Caffyn's Malto-Carnis a trial, and in other and similar diseased conditions the preparation will doubtless prove useful."—*The Medical Press.*

MRS. WINSLOW'S

SOOTHING SYRUP

FOR CHILDREN TEETHING,

Greatly facilitates the process of Teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation; will allay ALL PAIN and spasmodic action, and is

SURE TO REGULATE THE BOWELS.

Depend upon it, Mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and

RELIEF & HEALTH TO YOUR INFANTS.

Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP

Has been used for over Fifty Years by Millions of Mothers for their children while teething with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa.

Sold by Chemists and Druggists in every part of the world, 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER.

Prevents the hair from falling off.
Restores Grey or White Hair to its Original Colour.
Being delicately perfumed, it leaves no unpleasant odour.
Is not a dye, and therefore does not stain the skin, or even white linen.
Should be in every house where a Hair Renewer is needed.

OF ALL CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS. PRICE 3s. 6d.

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FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.

Is the BEST LIQUID DENTIFRICE in the World.
Prevents the decay of the TEETH.
Renders the Teeth PEARLY WHITE.
Removes all traces of Tobacco-smoke.
Is perfectly harmless and delicious to the Taste.
Is partly composed of Honey, and extracts from sweet herbs and plants.

Of all Chemists and Druggists throughout the World.

2s. 6d. PER BOTTLE.

FLORILINE TOOTH POWDER only, in glass jars. Price 1s.

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WYETH'S BEEF JUICE.

A Liquid Preparation of the CHOICEST BEEF, containing the Nutritious Albuminous Principles in an unaltered and soluble form.

A Two-ounce Bottle of Pure Juice of Meat.

Actual test will show 3 per cent. by weight of ANHYDROUS ALBUMINOIDS.

Contains the Hæmoglobin of the Meat unaltered.

Mix only with Iced or Lukewarm Water; Never with Boiling Water, as extreme heat renders the valuable Albuminous Elements insoluble.

READ THE FOLLOWING

From

THE LANCET.

LONDON: SATURDAY, APRIL 30, 1892.

Analytical Records.

WYETH'S BEEF JUICE.

(JOHN WYETH AND BROTHER, PHILADELPHIA.)

"The following analytical notes and results testify unmistakably to the excellence of this preparation. It is a dark reddish-brown liquid of pleasant beef-like flavour, and free from objectionable preservatives. It contains not only the albuminous principles of beef in an active and soluble form, but in the condition in which they occur in the freshly expressed juice of beef itself. Viewed with the spectroscope a dilute solution is seen to give two absorption bands, characteristic of fresh blood or hæmoglobin. The liquid loses this property, however, as soon as it is boiled; while the coagulated albuminous principles assume a blood-red tint. According to our experiments no less than fourteen grains of solid albuminous principles in every fluid ounce are thus precipitated. The following figures gained in analysis will convey some idea of the eminent degree of concentration through which this preparation has been carried. Notwithstanding this, the vital elements of beef juice it contains have been preserved unchanged. Moisture, 44·87 per cent.; organic matter, 38·01 per cent.; mineral matter, 17·12 per cent. The organic materials contain 4·57 parts of nitrogen, and the mineral matter consists largely of common salt and, of course, soluble phosphate. Results like these make it safe to assert that as an example of preparations of this class Wyeth's beef juice is little short of perfection."

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Contains Albuminoids in a higher degree than any other Preparation of a similar nature.

Proportion of Nutrient to Stimulating Properties such that it can be retained by the stomach in EXTREME cases of Debility.

Being largely Prescribed by the Medical Faculty of Great Britain, every Chemist should have some in Stock.

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Can be obtained from any Wholesale Druggists, or direct from any of the following Firms:—

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RETAIL 1/6. RETAIL 1/6.

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PATENT

TOOTH BRUSH.

By the use of this Invention a constant stream of water is secured whilst brushing the teeth, and as a Sanitary Requisite for the Toilet it therefore stands unrivalled.

TO BE HAD OF ALL THE WHOLESALE HOUSES.

AUSTIN & CO.

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ROUND, OVAL, AND SQUARE SHAPED BOXES

FOR POSTAL AND GENERAL PURPOSES.

ALSO PATENT BARREL PACKAGES WITH METAL ENDS, FOR DRY GOODS,

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We beg to remind our agents that we sell two preparations—viz., Guy's Tonic and Guy's Fruit Pills. Nearly every Chemist now stocks and sells the Tonic, but we have found that many purchasers have experienced a difficulty in obtaining the Pills, as some Chemists only procure them to order. They are usually required in association with the Tonic to secure the best results, and instructions to this effect accompany each bottle of Guy's Tonic. It is quite evident, therefore, that wherever Guy's Tonic is in demand Guy's Fruit Pills will be inquired for. We ask you, then, in mutual interest, to hold a small stock to supply this certain need.

Guy's Tonic is sold Retail at 2/9 per Bottle, Guy's Fruit Pills at 1/1½ and 2/9 per box.

For further information and trade terms, address Guy's Tonic Company,

4 Ludgate Circus,

London, E.C.

HOMŒOPATHIC

First Established

Homœopathic Chemists.

JAMES EPPS & CO

48 Threadneedle Street,

London, Eng.

MEDICINES

SEA-SICKNESS—A THING OF THE PAST.

"NEPTULINA,"

(REGISTERED TRADE MARK, No. 158940.)

A New and Marvellous Remedy which absolutely PREVENTS and CURES

SEA-SICKNESS.

Retail Price, 2*s.* 9*d.* and 4*s.* 6*d.*

Price to the Trade, 27s. and 44s. Doz. Full Retail Price must in all cases be charged; no cutting allowed. Wholesale London Depot, Messrs. NEWBERY & SONS. Agent for the Proprietor, JOHN NOBLE, M.P.S., Chemist, South Shields.

Her Hawaiian Majesty's Consulate General, Toronto, 30th September, 1891.

DEAR SIR,—I used a bottle of your "NEPTULINA" on the voyage from Liverpool to New York by the "Etruria," arriving on the 26th inst. and although we had a rough passage I entirely escaped Sea-Sickness.

Yours truly,

J. ENOCH THOMPSON, J.P., Hawaiian Consul General.

[*This gentleman reported that in all previous voyages he suffered from Sea-Sickness.*]

PALMA-CHRISTI

(DR. STANDKE)

IS THE NEW PURIFIED

DELICIOUS

CASTOR OIL

The *British Medical Journal* says:—"There can be no doubt that the manufacturers have succeeded in not only extracting from the oil its disagreeable flavour, but also in obtaining a product which, judging from its taste, it would be impossible to say is Castor Oil. It is a transparent colourless liquid, very much like glycerine in appearance, with an agreeable odour of cinnamon and pleasant aromatic taste."

Write for Samples and Prices to

T. CHRISTY & CO., 25 LIME STREET, E.C.

TURNED WHITE WOOD BOXES for CHEMISTS.

A. E. IDENDEN, SPENCER'S WOOD, READING.

Submits the following list of prices to the trade:

No.		Outside diam.	Depth	Per gross
1		1⅛ in.	1 in.	£0 2 10
2		1¼ "	1 "	0 2 10
3	for 12 pills	1⅜ "	1 "	0 2 10
4	" 18 "	1½ "	1⅛ "	0 3 2
5	" 24 "	1⅝ "	1⅛ "	0 3 2
6	" 30 "	1¾ "	1¼ "	0 3 8
7	" 36 "	1⅞ "	1¼ "	0 3 8
8		2 "	1⅜ "	0 4 1
9	" 48 "	2⅛ "	1⅜ "	0 4 1
10		2¼ "	1⅜ "	0 5 7
11	" 72 "	2⅜ "	1½ "	0 5 7
12		2½ "	1½ "	0 6 4
13		2⅝ "	1½ "	0 8 0
14		2¾ "	1⅝ "	0 9 2
15		2⅞ "	1⅝ "	0 10 0
16		3 "	1⅝ "	0 10 10

Nos. 14 to 16 with beaded edges kept in stock, 2/6 per gross extra; other numbers to order. A single gross supplied at the above prices. Quotations given for large orders. Well-seasoned wood and good workmanship guaranteed.

PROTECTED BY
LETTERS
PATENT.

SEDOX SEDOX

THE
MOST ABSORBENT
DRESSING
EVER INTRODUCED.

This Dressing is unlike any other in the Market, being prepared from a pure Vegetable Fibre, and besides being a very rapid absorbent it will take up **FIFTEEN TIMES ITS WEIGHT OF LIQUID.**

SEDOX

Is supplied impregnated with any Antiseptic Solution required, and guaranteed that every particle is equally impregnated.

SEDOX

Is admitted by some of the most eminent Medical Men to be the Cleanest, most Absorbent, and most Efficacious Dressing known.

SEDOX

Can be obtained in almost every form in which Absorbents and Antiseptics are used.

THE SEDOX MANUFACTURING CO.
12 OAT LANE, LONDON, E.C.

Telegrams—
"LINT LIVERPOOL."

LINT.

MANUFACTURERS OF
FLAX, & COTTON,
LINTS,
ABSORBENT, AND CARDED
COTTON WOOLS,
ABSORBENT, OPEN WHITE, and GREY
BANDAGES,
SURGEON'S, AND CARBOLIZED
TOW.

THE
LIVERPOOL PATENT LINT CO.,
MARK ST. MILLS,
NETHERFIELD ROAD NORTH,
LIVERPOOL.

TRADE MARK.

GROUND AIR-TIGHT STOPPERED
ESSENCE BOTTLES.

Flat R. C. Lubin E. Square Round Lavender Salts E. Square

Telegraphic Address :—"Fish London." Telephone No. 1365.

To the Wholesale and Manufacturing Trade!!

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST
NOW READY

Comprising ALL KINDS of Bottles, Jars, &c., Stoppered and Plain.

JOHNSEN & JÖRGENSEN
Offices & Showrooms—5 Savage Gardens, E.C.
Warehouses—West India Dock, E.

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.

MINERAL WATER TRADE.

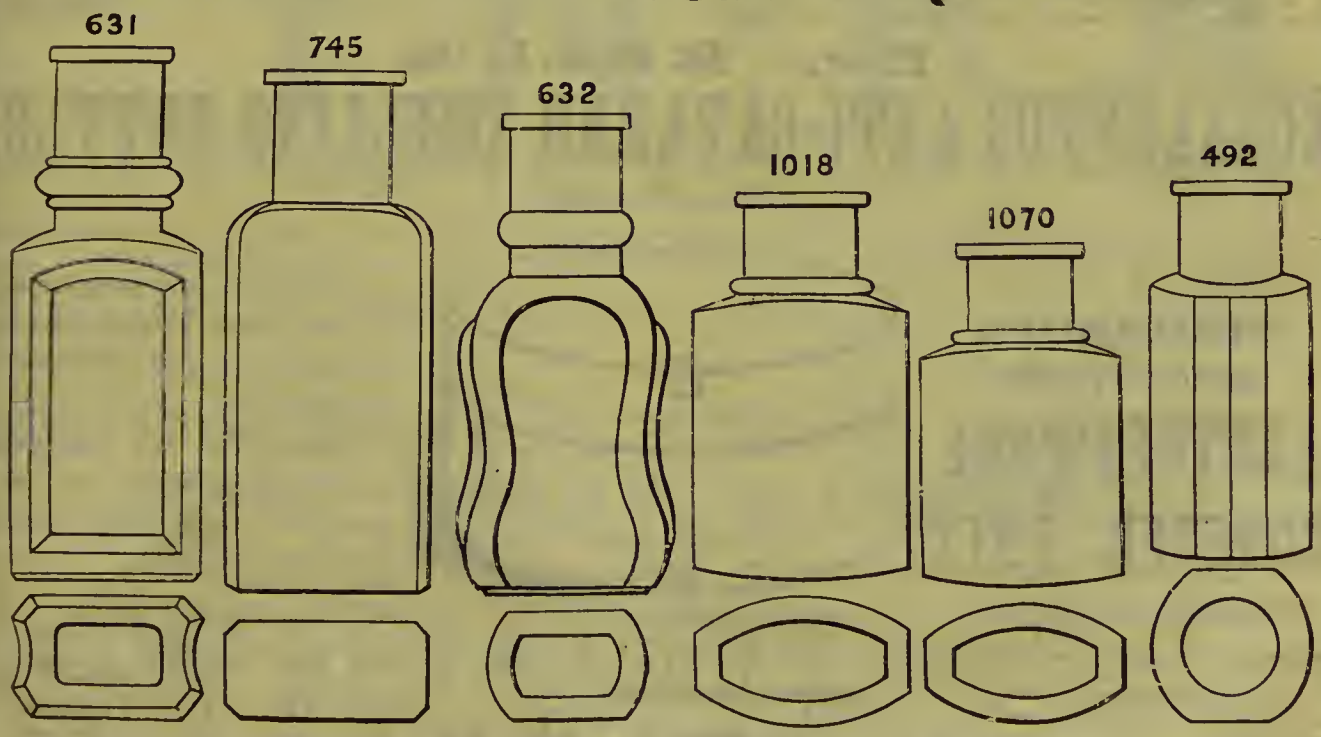
BOTTLES AND BOXES.

SCREW STOPPERED AERATED WATER BOTTLES.

HAND-MADE SHOP ROUNDS.

DISPENSING BOTTLES.

MINIATURE PERFUMERY BOTTLES.



1-dram, 3/6 per gross. 2-dram, 4/6 per gross.

BREFFITS'

83 UPPER THAMES STREET, LONDON.

WILLIAM TOOGOOD'S

WAREHOUSE AND SHOW ROOM,

BURLINGTON BUILDINGS,

HEDDON STREET, REGENT STREET, LONDON, W.

INFLUENZA SPECIAL.

Write for Samples at once.

TOOGOOD'S POCKET INHALER,

For Charging with Eucalyptus, Pinol, Carbolic Acid, &c. 5/- dozen.

TOOGOOD'S VAPORISATEUR,

For Diffusing the Vapour of Eucalyptus, Pinol, Carbolic Acid, &c. 3/6 dozen.

Dr. BELL'S EUCALYPTUS ANTI-CATARRH SMELLING BOTTLE,

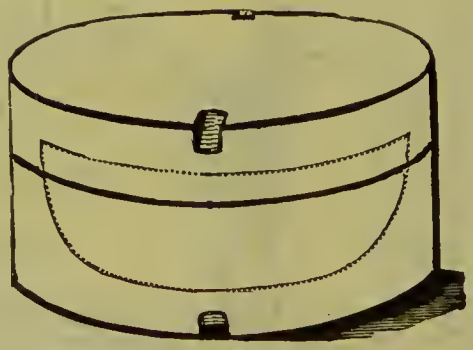
9/- dozen.

TOOGOOD'S

IMPROVED PATENT

EARTHENWARE COVERED POTS

Are claimed to be the most perfect and convenient yet offered to the Trade



Owing to the increasing demand for our Patent Pots, we have introduced a Special THIN Series for Dispensing.

These Pots are beautifully glazed and finished, and, being very light, are specially adapted for sending by post.

ORDINARY THICKNESS—

1 dr.	2 dr.	½	¾	1	1½	2	3	4	6	8 ounces
1/6	1/6	1/6	1/8	1/10	2/	2/3	2/10	3/6	4/6	5/6 per doz.

THIN FOR DISPENSING—

½	¾	1	1½	2	3	4	6	8 ounces.
1/7	1/9	2/	2/2	2/5	3/	4/	5/	6/ per doz

TOOGOOD'S PATENT BRONCHITIS AIR KETTLE,

51/- per dozen.

SOLE AGENT FOR DR. LEE'S STEAM DRAFT INHALERS.

Chemists will find **HENSON'S FLUIDE-COCA AND CUCA-CHOCOLATE**

For Cyclists, Travellers, Invalids, &c., very taking accessories; they interfere with no other lines. FLUIDE-COCA is miscible with wine or water, and enables patients to make a better Coca Wine than is usually sold, and Chemists to supply without a licence.

The *British Medical Journal's* Report of Analysis of Hooson's Fluide-Coca and Cuca-Chocolate, April 9th, 1892, says:—"It is a highly concentrated preparation, convenient for making Coca Wine." "It is very palatable, and can be relied upon to possess the full medicinal properties of the drug." The Editor *Chemist and Druggist* writes:—"Just the very thing people want for travelling, to ward off the headache which invariably accompanies hunger, as well as to prevent inordinate muscular waste—a thing which Coca undoubtedly does."

To be obtained from Messrs. S. Maw, Son & Thompson, Edwards & Sons, J. Sanger & Sons, Barclay & Co. (Lim.), &c.

Fluide-Coca, in oval flasks, 2s., 3s. 6d., and 10s. 6d. Cuca-Chocolate in boxes, 1s., 2s. 6d., and 10s. 6d.

Imported and Standardised by **HENSON & CO., BEULAH HILL, S.E.**

BEESWAX.

PURE REFINED BEESWAX.
"W. H. B."
In 2 lb. cakes in cases of about 130 lbs.
" 1 " " " 130 "
" ½ " " " 130 "
" ¼ " " " 130 "
" 1 oz. cakes in 2 lb. parcels in cases of 54 lbs.
French Refined, in 1 lb. cakes in cases of 130 lbs.

PURE WHITE BEESWAX.
"W. H. B."
IN CASES OF 54 LBS.
In round cakes in 2 lb. parcels, or in oblong cakes loose.
In 1-oz. cakes in 2 lb. parcels.
Plain blocks of 7½ lbs. in cases of 250 lbs.
White Wax.—Plain round cakes in 2 lb. parcels in cases of 72 lbs.

Our customers only are our agents. Weights and quality guaranteed. Free on Rail in Liverpool. Ex Quay London, Glasgow, Bristol, and Hull.

PAYMENTS.—After the goods have sailed from here we make a (30 days after sight) draft on the buyer, payable in London for amount of the invoice.

W. H. BOWDLEAR & CO.

Cable Address—"BOWDLEAR BOSTON." 36 CENTRAL WHARF, BOSTON, MASS., U.S.A.

AS A POLISH THE CLEANEST, BRIGHTEST, AND BEST.

PYN-KA

THE POLISHING TABLET (Unsurpassed). AWARDED GOLD MEDAL.

Cleans with a Brilliant Polish Brass, Copper, Silver, Gold, White and other Metal, Electroware, Glassware, and other domestic articles. For Restaurants, Hotels, Bars, and Bicyclists.

TESTIMONIAL FROM A LADY.—"Your 'PYN-KA' Sample is the best I have tried, and we shall use no other cleaning preparation in our house. It will, I am convinced, supersede all other Polishing Pastes."

For Wholesale Terms apply to the Sole Vendors— **THE PYN-KA SYNDICATE, LIMITED, 41 LORD ST., LIVERPOOL.**

GENUINE EMERY, EMERY CLOTH, AND BLACK LEAD.

JOHN OAKEY & SONS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Glass and Flint Paper, Emery and Glass Cloth; Emery, Black Lead, Emery Wheels, Pumice, Putty Powder, Crocus, Urn Powder, Tripoli, Rouge, Plate Powder, Steel Polish, Furniture Polish, Knife Boards, Brunswick and Berlin Black, &c.

OAKEY'S WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH

Prepared expressly for Oakey's and other Knife Boards, Buff Leather Boards, and all the Patent Knife Cleaning Machines, Sold in Canisters with perforated Tops to prevent waste, at 1*d.*, 2*d.*, 3*d.*, 6*d.*, 1*s.*, 2*s.* 6*d.*, and 4*s.* each.

OAKEY'S NON-MERCURIAL SILVERSMITH'S SOAP,

For Cleaning and Polishing Silver, Plate Glass, Marble, &c. Tablets, 6*d.* each.

OAKEY'S "POLYBRILLIANT" (REGISTERED).

A Magic Pomade for Cleaning Brass, Copper, Tin, Pewter, Britannia Metal, &c. Never becomes dry and hard like other Metal Paste. Tins 1*d.*, 2*d.*, 3*d.*, and 6*d.* each.

WELLINGTON BLOCK BLACK LEAD,

In 1*d.*, 2*d.*, and 4*d.* Blocks, and 1*s.* Boxes.

WELLINGTON EMERY & BLACK LEAD MILLS, Westminster Bridge Road, London, S.E.

Highest Award and Prize Medal, Philadelphia Exhibition, 1876; and Boston, 1888. Gold Medal, Crystal Palace, 1884.

55

PARIS EXHIBITION, 1889.

PRIZE MEDAL AWARDED TO

"SALVO PETROLIA"

Absolutely Genuine Paraffinum Molle of the very Purest Form, and we claim that it is superior to Vaseline.

Manufactured by the Proprietors in Five distinct qualities—
WHITE, LEMON, YELLOW, GOLDEN, AND VETERINARY.
PACKED IN TINS, 1, 5, 10, 14, 28, 56, and 112 lbs. Also in 3-cwt. Casks.

"OLEUM DEELINÆ"

(REGISTERED).
UNIVERSALLY ADOPTED BY THE MEDICAL PROFESSION FOR
OPHTHALMIA, SCURVY, RINGWORM, ECZEMA, AND ALL SKIN-DISEASES.
For External and Internal Irritation of every kind.
PACKED IN CASES—
One Doz. 1s. 6d. Bottles; One Doz. 2s. 6d. Bottles.
Pint Bottles, 4*s.* 6*d.* each, for Hospitals and Dispensing Chemists.
TESTIMONIALS MAY BE HAD UPON APPLICATION.

"Edible Salvo Petrolia"

For Public Speakers, Actors, and Singers.
1*s.* 6*d.* per Tube.

The above are Manufactured Solely by the Proprietors,

THE DEE OIL COMPY.

LIMITED.
Works—SALTNEY, CHESTER.
OFFICES—
LONDON—38 LEADENHALL ST., E.C.

Liverpool, Dublin, Manchester, Glasgow, Hull, Cardiff, Bristol, Belfast, Barrow-in-Furness, Nottingham, Paris, Hamburg, &c.

56

GARDEN ENGINES! GARDEN ENGINES!

The Farringdon XL ALL Garden Engine.

The Colonial Barrow Force Pump.

Lists of Garden Engines from 17s. 6d. and upwards, Garden Seats, Pumps, &c., &c., upon application.

PONTIFEX & WOOD, L^D., SHOE LANE. LONDON, E.C.

NOTICE TO ESSENCE OF RENNET MAKERS.

IRISH VELLS

Imported for many years, in casks ranging from 50 to 100 dozen, by

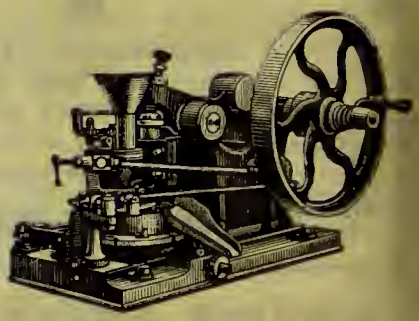
A. & J. WARREN, Wholesale Druggists,

Importers of Finest Olive Oil, Licensed Makers of Methylated Spirit,

23 & 24 REDCLIFF STREET, BRISTOL.

Correspondents are requested to specify precisely the quantity they can buy.

HYPODERMIC TABLET MACHINE.



Sole Licensees for Manufacture and Sale of McFerran's Improved Automatic Machinery for Making

COMPRESSED TABLETS

Of various shapes and sizes, from ¼ gr. upwards. Nos. 4 and 5 Machines have been specially designed for

RETAIL DRUGGISTS.

MOULDS FOR CAPSULE MAKING.

Write for Particulars and Prices. Experts sent to fix and start Machines.

Special Machines Manufactured to Contract for Inventors & Merchants.

JOHN HOLROYD & CO., L^TD.,

Tomlinson Street Works, [1]

HULME, MANCHESTER.

PETROLEUM JELLY.

PARAFFINUM MOLLE, B.P.

(PIONEER BRAND) Registered Trade Mark.

Equal to and Cheaper than VASELINE.

FOR MEDICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL PURPOSES.

White, Yellow, Veterinary, and Waterproof. All kinds put up in 1-lb., 5-lb., 7-lb., 14-lb., 28-lb., and 56-lb. Patent Tins, and in 300-lb. Barrels.

Pure Castor Oil, Cod Liver Oil, White Mineral Oil, Best Eating Olive Oil, Pale and Crude Carbolic Acid, Carbolic Powders, Sheep Dip, Benzine 50 per cent. and 90 per cent., Crude and Rectified Spirits of Tar, Stockholm Tar, Camphor Ice, Carbon Candles.

PATENT

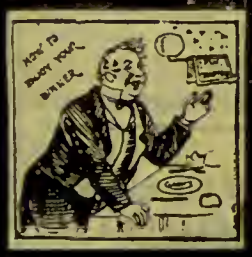
CARBOLIZED PEAT,

THE NEW AND POPULAR DISINFECTING POWDER.

SEND FOR SAMPLES AND PRICES TO

GRINDLEY & CO., Lim., POPLAR, LONDON, E.

(ESTABLISHED 1868.)



It is acknowledged by the Trade that

THE "FLY CEMETERY"

Is the most saleable Fly Paper ever introduced. It is non-poisonous, and the enormous annual increase in the sale of it is positive proof of its popularity. Many Chemists sold more "Fly Cemeteries" last year than they ever did in their lives of all the other fly papers put together.

Samples, Testimonials, and Price on application to

TUNBRIDGE & WRIGHT, READING.

TO THE WEED KILLER TRADE.

For destroying Weeds, Moss, &c., on Garden Walks, Carriage Drives, Roads, &c.

Special advantages which the sale of the "Acme" Weed Killer affords the Trade.

1. The "Acme" Weed Killer is used in the gardens and on the estates of the Gentry everywhere, and by Corporations and Burial Boards in Parks, Cemeteries, &c.
2. Our Retail Prices are such as will induce a ready sale, and we make no charge for 1 and 2 gallon tins.
3. We pay carriage on six 1-gall. tins, or on four 2 gall. tins, and on 10 galls. and upwards, in drums and casks, to any Station or Port in Great Britain.
4. Drums and casks are charged at cost price. Full price allowed when returned.

Trade and Export Terms on application.

RETAIL PRICES.—In 1 and 2 gallon tins, 2/- per gallon (tins included); in 5-gallon drums, 1/6 per gallon; 10, 15, and 20 gallons, 1/4 per gallon; in 40-gallon casks, 1/2½ per gallon.

TESTIMONIALS received from Mr. HEAD, Crystal Palace; Mr. IRWIN LYNCH, Cambridge Botanic Gardens; and others.

THE "ACME" WEED KILLER, FOR CHEAPNESS & EFFICIENCY, HAS WON FOR ITSELF A NAME FAR ABOVE ALL OTHERS.

SOLE PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS—

THE ACME CHEMICAL CO., LIM., Tunbridge, Kent; & Carlton St., Bolton, Lancashire.

WHOLESALE AGENTS—London: BARCLAY & SONS, LIM., 95 Farringdon Street; EDWARDS & SON, Queen Victoria Street; BURGOYNE, BURBIDGE, CYRIAX & FARRIES, 16 Coleman Street; S. MAW, SON & THOMPSON, 7 to 12 Aldersgate Street; F. NEWBERY & SONS, 1 King Edward Street, Newgate Street. York: RAIMES & CO. Newcastle-on-Tyne: ISMAY & CO. Edinburgh: RAIMES, CLARK & CO Glasgow: W. & R. HATRICK & CO, 152 Renfield Street.

The PERFECT

WEED KILLER

IS THE BEST KNOWN.
HAS THE LARGEST SALE.

USED AT KEW GARDENS,
ROYAL HORTICULTURAL GARDENS, &c.

Advertised and Recommended by all the leading Horticultural Papers

MOST LIBERAL TRADE TERMS.
STRONG DRUMS PERMANENTLY LABELLED POISON.

Sole Manufacturers:

The Horticultural and Agricultural Chemical Co.
97 MILTON STREET, GLASGOW.

The "KILL-ALL" WEED DESTROYER

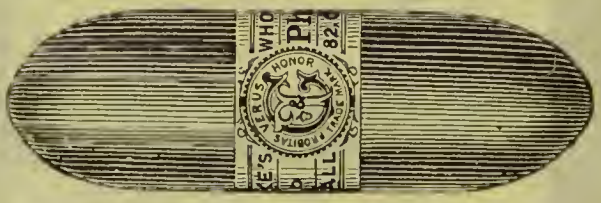
ADVANTAGES

It is sent dry; and customers have not to pay for "water," as is the case with other weed eradicators.
Used in dry or wet weather.
No smell.
Injures neither hands nor clothes; a lady or child can use it.
Improves colour of gravel—unlike other weed destroyers, which discolour it.
Does not lose its strength by keeping.
Saves a lot of labour compared with eradicating weeds by hand.
Not an acid; is *perfectly harmless* to animals and human beings.

Prices; Per cwt., 10/6; per ½-cwt., 6/6.
Cash with Order.

THE "JERSEY" CO., Lim., Dunkirk Mills, Stroud (Glo's).

WALKER, TROKE & CO.
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
82 CITY ROAD,
LONDON, E.C.



SOLE MAKERS OF
GABRIEL & TROKE'S
CELATINE CAPSULED
HORSEBALLS
Alterative, Condition, Cordial, Cough, Diuretic, Fever, Physic, Worm, Quinine Tonic Balls (Registered 81,291).

QUOTATIONS & SAMPLES FREE ON APPLICATION.

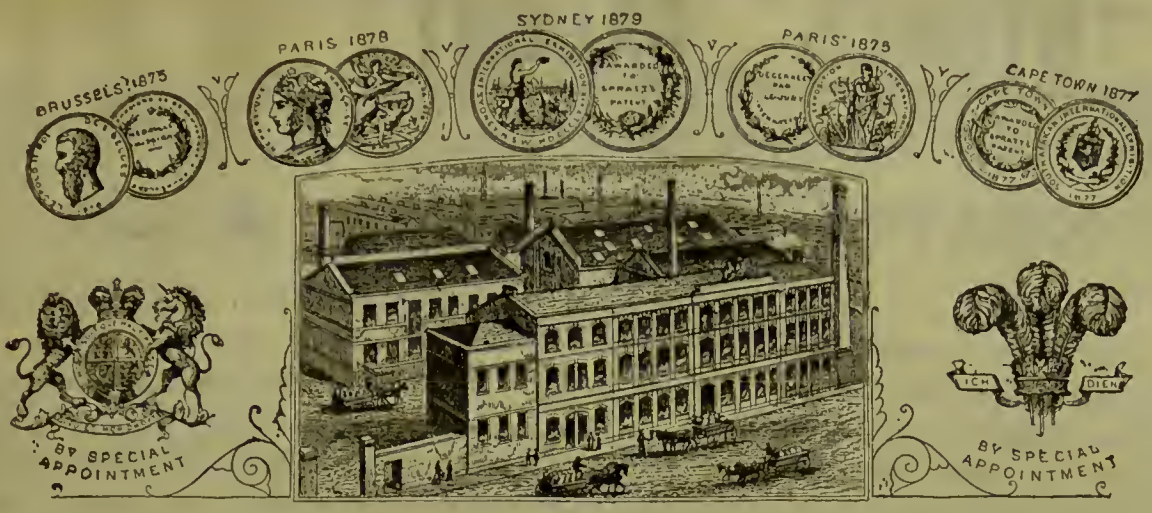
PETROLEUM JELLY

WHITE, RED AND YELLOW - BEST AND PUREST.
TRADE MARK. S L
CONFORMS TO ALL REQUIREMENTS OF B.P.

CHEAPER AND EQUAL TO VASELINE, AND PRONOUNCED BY THE MEDICAL PROFESSION TO BE UNSURPASSED.

Tins of all sizes, from 1 to 10 lbs.; Iron or Wood Kegs, ¼, ½, and 1 cwt.; Barrels about 3 cwt., &c. Samples and prices on application, stating packages and quantities required, to the Manufacturers—

SNOWDON, SONS & CO., WEST FERRY ROAD, MILLWALL, LONDON, E.



TELEPHONE NUMBER 4688.

TELEGRAMS "SPRATTS LONDON."

MEMO FROM

SPRATT'S PATENT LIMITED

MANUFACTURERS

Henry Street, BERMONDSEY ST. LONDON, S.E. June 11th, 1892.

POULTRY AND GAME REARING.

Gentlemen,

Kindly draw your customers' attention to the fact that we now manufacture our Game Meal of three different Grades—Fine, Medium, and Coarse.

We have also introduced a

CHICKEN MEAL,

specially for rearing Chicks from the Shell.

It is on the same successful lines as our Poultry Meal, being, like it, a Cooked Food.

Write for Samples of all our articles, so much in demand just now for Rearing.

Yours faithfully,

SPRATTS PATENT LIMITED.

A "STORES" CAUGHT!

Mr. JUSTICE STIRLING.—October 30, 1891.

KEATING *v.* KIBBLE & CO.

THE Defendants are Proprietors of large Stores at Deptford, and when asked for "Keating's Powder," sold by their shopmen an article not made by me. The Defendants denied that this was done with their knowledge, and this may be conceded, but it cost them over £40, although in this instance I pressed my Solicitors to be as considerate to them as possible. The Court ordered the Defendants to pay the whole costs of the action, and issued an injunction restraining them from offering for sale any preparation other than that prepared by Thomas Keating under the name of "Keating's Insect Powder."

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

12 BRIDE LANE, LONDON, E.C., *March* 15, 1892.

WHEREAS I have reason to believe that certain persons have sold to Customers Packets of what they represent to be KEATING'S INSECT POWDER, which Powder has not been manufactured by me, I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE that I shall institute Legal Proceedings against persons found to be improperly selling any but Keating's Insect Powder to customers asking for it, which action renders them liable to very heavy penalties.

THOMAS KEATING.

A CHEMIST.—HEAVY DAMAGES.

In the High Court of Justice—Chancery Division. Mr. JUSTICE NORTH—October 26, 1886.

KEATING *v.* POLL.

IT WAS ORDERED—

That the Defendant be perpetually restrained from stating or causing to be stated that Keating's Persian Insect Destroying Powder contains **any substance poisonous to animals or human beings,** or from making any statement to the effect that such Powder is dangerous to animals or human beings.

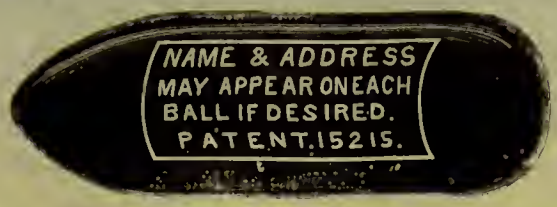
IT WAS FURTHER ORDERED—

That the Defendant, William Sheppard Poll, do pay to the Plaintiffs their costs of this action.

REDUCTION IN PRICES.

THE DURAPLASTIC COATED HORSE BALL.

Elegant Veterinary Pharmacy.



Elegant Veterinary Pharmacy.

FLETCHER'S PATENT.

No. 4.—**Alterative Balls**, 2/ per doz. Per gross

Aloes Barb.	1½ dram	20/
Antim. Tart.	1 dram	
Saponis	2 drams	
Mass. Commun. Q.S.		

No. 22.—**Anodyne Balls**, 4/6 per doz

Pulv. Opii	1 dram	45/
Chiora'. Hydrat. ..	1 dram	
Ammon. Carb.	2 drams	
Mass. Commun. Q.S.		

No. 5.—**Astringent Balls**, 2/ per doz.

Ext. Catechu	1 dram	20/
Pulv. Cinnamomi ..	1 dram	
Mass. Commun. Q.S.		

No. 12.—**Condition Balls**, 2/ per doz.

Aloes Barb.	1½ dram	20/
Antim. Tart.	½ dram	
Potass. Nit.	½ dram	
Antim. Sulph.	1 dram	
Pulv. Resinæ	½ dram	
„ Pip. Cayenne ..	1 scrupie	
„ Gentian.	1 dram	
Sapo. Mollis	1 drsm	
Theriaceæ, Q.S.		

No. 23.—**Condition Balls**, 2/ per doz

Formula as No. 12. Aloes omitted. 20/

No. 6.—**Cordial Balls**, 2/ per doz.

Pulv. Zingib.	3 drams	20/
„ Gentian.	3 drams	
Theriaceæ, Q.S.		

No. 7.—**Cough Balls**, 2/ per doz.

Aloes Barb.	1 dram	20/
Pulv. Digitalis	½ dram	
Potass. Nit	2 drams	
Mass. Commun. Q.S.		

No. 16.—**Cough Balls**, 2/ per doz.

Ext. Belladon.	½ dram	20/
Aloes Barb.	1 dram	
Potass. Nit.	2 drams	
Mass. Commun. Q.S.		

No. 17.—**Cough Balls**, 2/ per doz.

Ext. Belladon.	½ dram	20/
Camphoræ	½ dram	
Pulv. Digitalis	½ dram	
Potass. Nit.	2 drams	
Mass. Commun. Q.S.		

No. 21.—**Cough Balls (Chlorodyne)** 3/3 per doz.

Chlorodynum	2 drams	33/
Ext. Belladonnæ ..	½ dram	
Camphoræ	½ dram	
Mass. Commun. Q.S.		

Maidenhead.

Dear Sirs,—I beg to say that the Duraplastic Balls supplied to me by your firm answer all the advantages claimed for them.

I am, yours faithfully,
J. F. SIMPSON, F.R.C.V.S.

Grantham Veterinary Infirmary.

I have much pleasure in certifying that I have used Wyleys & Co.'s Patent Duraplastic Horse Balls for some considerable time. I have found them universally efficacious, pleasant to administer, quick in action, and in every way preferable to the old-fashioned paper-covered boluses of our forefathers.

BEN. H. RUSSELL, F.R.C.V.S.

Stratford-on-Avon.

Sirs,—I can testify to the thorough therapeutic action of your patent Duraplastic Balls, and I prefer them to the old-fashioned balls on account of their easiness to deliver to the patient, and also of their remaining of the proper consistency, which I consider most beneficial.

I am, Sirs, yours truly,
JNO. JAS. CROWHURST, M.R.C.V.S.L.

Hertford Street, Coventry.

Dear Sirs,—I think the Duraplastic Horse Balls a very good invention. They save no end of trouble, and are always clean, keep well, and act satisfactorily. The Physic Balls I find very reliable. You asked me some time ago about some Physic Balls, and as I have not had occasion to blame any I have used for non-acting, I thought I would just mention the fact.

Yours faithfully,
WM. DALE, M.R.C.V.S.

From T. Blakeway & Son,
Veterinary Surgeons, Stourbridge.

Dear Sirs,—We should be obliged if you would kindly forward us at your earliest convenience five gross of your Patent Duraplastic Physic Balls. The coating of these balls we consider a very elegant preparation, and from its smoothness, coupled with the shape in which the balls themselves are made up, we find them particularly easy of administration, and the chances of their being coughed back are reduced to a minimum.

Faithfully yours,
JAMES BLAKEWAY.

West Bromwich.

Gentlemen.—I have been using your Duraplastic Horse Balls for several months, and am very pleased with them. I find that to a single-handed practitioner they are invaluable.

Yours truly,
HARVEY COLLETT, M.R.C.V.S.

No. 8.—**Diuretic Balls.** 1/9 doz. Per gross.

℞ Pulv. Resin.	2½ drams	18/
Potass. Nit.	2½ drams	
Sapo. Q.S.		

9.—**Fever Balls.** 2/ doz.

℞ Antim. Tart.	½ dram	20/
Camphoræ	½ dram	
Potass. Nit.	2 drams	
Mass. Commun. Q.S.		

No. 1.—**Physic Balls.** 2/ doz.

Aloes Barb.	4 drams	20/

No. 2.—**Physic Balls.** 2/6 doz.

Aloes Barb.	5 drams	25/

No. 3.—**Physic Balls.** 2/9 doz.

Aloes Barb.	6 drams	27

No. 18.—**Physic Balls.** 3/ doz.

Aloes Barb.	7 drams	30/

No. 19—**Physic Balls.** 3/6 doz.

Aloes Barb.	8 drams	36/

No. 15.—**Stimulating Balls.** 2/ doz.

℞ Ammon. Carb.	2 drams	20/
Aloes Barb.	1 dram	
Pulv. Gentian.	2 drams	
„ Zingib.	1 dram	
Camphoræ	½ dram	
Theriaceæ, Q.S.		

No. 24.—**Stimulating Balls.** 2/ doz.

Formula as No. 15. Aloes omitted 20/

No. 10.—**Tonic Balls.** 2/ doz.

℞ Ferri Sulph. Pur. ..	1½ dram	20/
Pulv. Zingib.	1½ dram	
Ext. Gentian.	2 drams	
Mass. Commun. Q.S.		

No. 11.—**Tonic Balls.** 1/9 doz.

℞ Cupri Sulph.	1 dram	18/
Pulv. Zingib.	1 dram	
Mass. Commun. Q.S.		

No. 20.—**Tonic Balls (Quinine).** 2/9 doz.

℞ Quininæ Sulph.	1 scr.	27/
Ferri Sulph. Pur. ..	1½ dram	
Pulv. Zingib.	1½ dram	
Ext. Gentian.	2 drams	
Mass. Commun. Q.S.		

No. 13.—**Worm Balls.** 2/6 doz.

℞ Calomel	2 scr.	25/
Aloes Barb.	3 drams	
Mass. Commun. Q.S.		

No. 14.—**Worm Balls.** 5/ doz.

℞ Aloes Barb.	2 drams	50/
Ferri Sulph.	2 drams	
Antim. Tart.	2 drams	
Ol. Filicis Maris ..	1 dram	
Syrup. Q.S.		

These Balls are specially adapted for export; and their sale is steadily increasing abroad, in India, Australia, Egypt, &c.

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See Winter Issue, "Chemist and Druggist," page 120.

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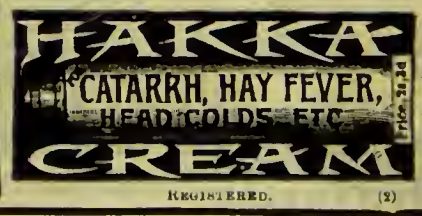

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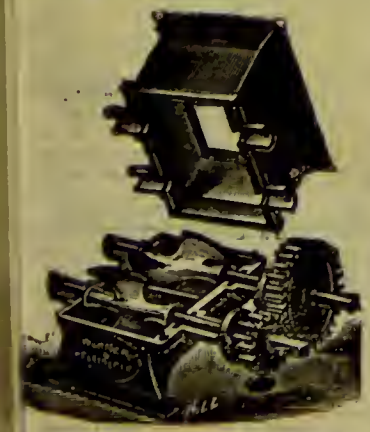
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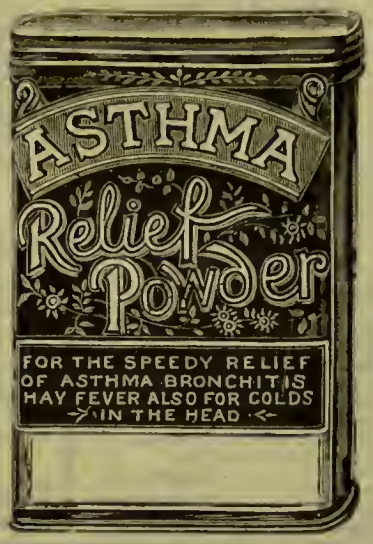

FIG. 1.

FIG 2.

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